Final

STORM WATER

POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

YOU ARE THE KEY

Defense Logistics Agency
Defense National Stockpile Center

Scotia Depot
Scotia, New York

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was prepared for:

Defense Logistics Agency
Defense National Stockpile Center

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ACRONYMNS

AOC	AREA OF CONCERN
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
CERCLA	COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT
CSWMP	CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
CWA	CLEAN WATER ACT
DLA	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DNSC	DEFENSE NATIONAL STOCKPILE CENTER
ESOHMS	ENVIRONMENTAL, SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
HWMP	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ISCP	INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN
MEP	MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE
MS4	MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM
NOI	NOTICE OF INTENT
NOITT	NOTICE OF INTENT, TRANSFER OR TERMINATION
NPDES	NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
NYSDEC	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
POC	POINT OF CONTACT
PPT	POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM
RCRA	RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT
SPCC	SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE
SPDES	STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
SWPPP	STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

USEPA UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

F. Kevin Reilly — 8/15/05

F. Kevin Reilly — Date

Director of Environmental Management

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The purpose of this manual is to remind you, the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) employee, that *you* are the key to storm water pollution prevention. This manual will provide you with guidance on how to satisfy this DNSC's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Scotia depot. The key elements that you will need to complete are as follows:

- Each year during the third quarter (April through June) the Pollution Prevention Team (PPT; identified on Table 3.1) will meet and review the items listed on Table 1.
- By the end of the third quarter, the team will complete the Spills and Leaks Form (Appendix A) and the Annual Site Compliance Report (Appendix C); both will be submitted to Chief Environmental Management Division (currently Steve Surface) by June 30 of each year.
- During the course of each year, annual general storm water training will be provided for all personnel during one monthly safety meeting. This training will be prepared for you and will be provided on CD-ROM for your use.

1.1.1 SWPPP Revisions

This SWPPP is a "living document." It will require periodic updates, the addition of data, the appending of reports, and other modifications. Whenever there is a change in facility operations, such as sources of pollution or control measures, which have the potential to impact storm water quality, the SWPPP must be updated in a timely manner to reflect these changes.

This SWPPP is an update of the previous SWPPP, issued in 1997.

1.2 WHAT IS STORM WATER?

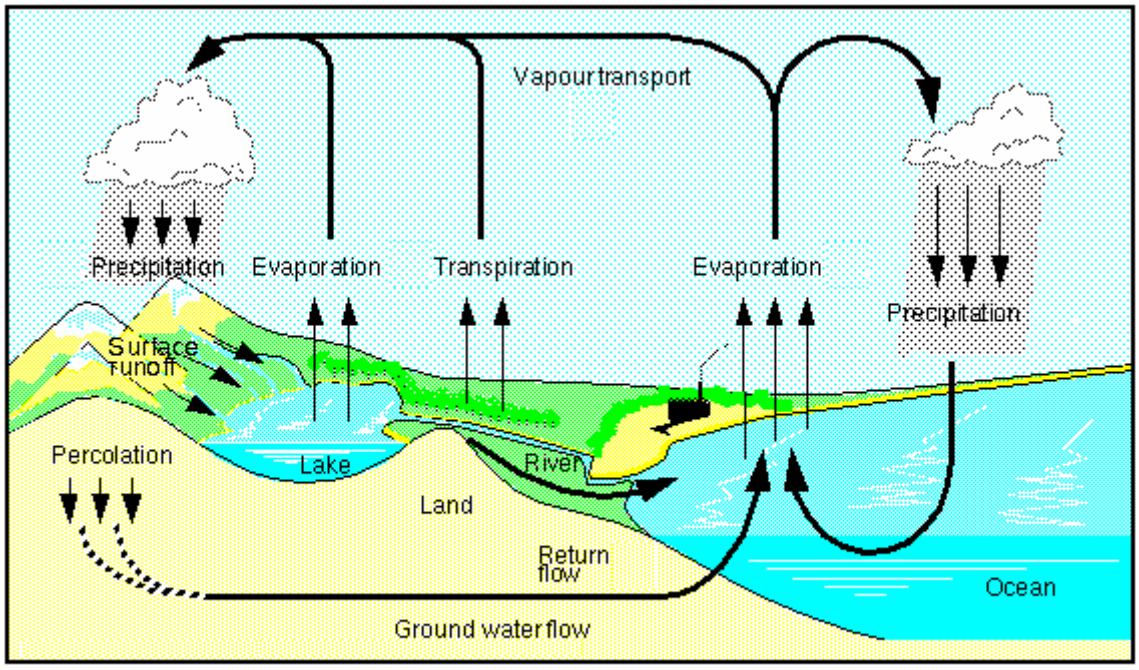
Storm water can be defined as precipitation runoff, snow melt runoff and surface runoff and drainage. Although it may seem obvious, heavier rains and melting snow can significantly increase the amount of storm water flowing into natural watercourses, such as rivers and lakes, or man-made distribution systems, such as canals and sewer systems. However, other factors also influence storm water runoff. Principal factors directly influencing storm water runoff include the following:

- **Rainfall duration** – even a light rain can saturate soil and result in storm water runoff, if rain falls for a long enough time.
- **Rainfall intensity** – heavy rain will saturate the soil more quickly than a light rain. The result is the soil holds less water, creating surface runoff.

- **Moisture in Soil** – soil that is already moist will result in runoff being generated sooner than would be the case for dry soil because the dry soil has a greater capacity to absorb rainfall. Frozen soil can result in all of the rain that falls or snowmelt to run off the ground surface as sheetflow.
- **Soil Composition** – hard, clay soils absorb little water, while sandy soils easily allow water to flow through.
- **Vegetative cover** – roots, layers of leaves, branches and pine needles (i.e., ground cover) readily allow water to soak into the soil. Barren surfaces tend to increase storm water runoff.
- **Ground slope** – the rate of storm water flow on flat land is typically slow, with the opportunity for the water to infiltrate into the soil, while water that falls on steeply sloping land tends to rapidly runoff in a downslope direction.
- **Human influences** – human activities have a definite impact on storm water runoff. Impervious surfaces (i.e., surfaces that do not absorb water), such as building roofs, paved roads and parking lots, greatly increase the amount of runoff. Bare soils from construction activities and some agricultural land uses also result in increased amounts of storm water runoff being generated.

1.3 WATER (OR HYDROLOGIC) CYCLE

Water in and on the earth moves in a continuous cycle. This is called the Water (or Hydrologic Water) Cycle. As water evaporates from oceans and lakes, vapors rise and condense into clouds. The clouds then move over land and precipitation (water) falls in the form of rain, ice or snow. The water travels through the soil (called infiltration or percolation) and recharges the groundwater, or travels overland to fill in streams and rivers, eventually flowing back into the oceans and lakes where evaporation starts the process anew. Storm water runoff is a part of this process. Figure 1.1 illustrates the Water Cycle.



Courtesy Erich Roeckner, Max Planck Institute for Meteorology

Figure 1.1 The Water Cycle

1.4 STORM WATER CONVEYANCE

Beginning in the mid-1800's, storm water conveyance systems were constructed in cities and developed areas throughout the world. These systems often consisted of ground surface drain inlets emptying into buried pipes or tunnels. Storm water then flowed into the underground systems, carrying with it whatever mud, debris and filth was present on the streets above.

The conveyance systems usually consisted of pipes or tile tunnels with impervious sides and bottoms, so all the storm water and collected pollutants were carried directly to a point of discharge (or outfall), such as a nearby river, lake or ocean.

It is uncommon for storm water in a collection system to be treated (or cleaned) before emptying into a body of water. Some municipal storm water systems are combined with a sanitary wastewater sewage system, and the combined storm water and wastewater are processed at a treatment facility. However, these combined systems can easily be overwhelmed during heavy rain, causing the system to overflow, resulting in untreated storm water and sewage being released into the environment.

1.4.1 Effects of Increased Urbanization

As populations grow, cities and suburban areas expand, resulting in the creation of more paved and impervious surfaces, such as buildings, roads, driveways, parking areas and the like. Some effects of this increased urbanization and the proliferation of impervious surfaces are listed below:

- Decreased infiltration of storm water into the ground
- Reduced amount of groundwater recharge
- Contamination and slowing of subsurface flow
- Increased erosion
- Increase of sediment and pollutants introduced into waterways
- Increased storm water runoff
- Acid rain

SECTION 2

STORM WATER REGULATION

2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Federal storm water regulations were first issued in 1990. Under Phase I of the storm water program, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations focused on the use of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit coverage to address storm water runoff from "medium" and "large" municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), direct industrial storm water discharges, and construction activity impacting five or more acres of land.

Phase II of EPA's storm water program was published in 1999, and expands the program to cover "small" MS4s in urban areas, as well as small construction activities between one and five acres in size. MS4s are "municipal" separate storm sewer systems that convey only storm water, and the definition of "municipal" includes federal facilities such as storage depots. However, these facilities are covered only if they have a separate storm water system (rather than a combined storm water and sanitary wastewater sewer system) and are present in an "urbanized area". These urbanized areas have a specific definition, which includes a total population of at least 50,000 and a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

2.1.1 SPDES Permits

Implementation of EPA storm water regulations relies on most individual states issuing general permits covering MS4s. In New York State, regulated MS4 facilities must file a Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) in order to receive the SPDES general permit. Once covered, regulated facilities will normally have up to five years to fully implement a storm water management program. These programs must be designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) to protect water quality.

The Scotia depot obtained a SPDES general permit under Phase I regulations, as it was considered an industrial facility. Although not required for this site, aspects of the Phase II requirements are being incorporated into this SWPPP, as a practical way to help ensure protection of our environment, and to comply with DNSC policy.

Facilities subject to Phase II requirements must address the following six minimum control measures, and specific procedures being implemented at Scotia are noted:

- **Public education and outreach** – to increase awareness of sources of storm water pollution and measures used to control these sources. As part of its environmental program, DNSC has arranged for a "working group" of local citizens, elected officials and other interested parties to discuss environmental issues at the depot. DNSC periodically issues newsletters to the local public and holds meetings for the "working group" and the public to inform everyone of major environmental issues at the Scotia Depot.

- **Public participation/involvement** – an informed and knowledgeable community is critical to the success of a SWPPP. The community must be included in the SWPPP development process. Workers at the Scotia facility, including management, have provided input to this SWPPP.

- **Illicit discharge detection and elimination** – often connections of sanitary sewer lines are illegally made to storm water systems, greatly increasing concentrations of pollutants in storm water. Phase II requires the elimination of these connections. Section 5 of this plan discusses the assessment of non-storm water discharges and illicit connections at the Scotia Depot.
- **Construction site runoff control** – land stripped of vegetative cover will increase the amount of runoff, as well as the sediment load contained in that runoff. Phase II requires the development of a construction site ordinance; however, an ordinance has not been developed for the depot. Any construction projects undertaken at the Scotia Depot will include provisions for storm water management and erosion control and mitigation of impacts.
- **Post-construction runoff control** – many techniques exist that can be implemented to reduce the amount of storm water that enters a drainage system and increase the amount that infiltrates into the ground. Post-construction measures and controls must be developed as part of Phase II. As mentioned above, any construction projects at the Scotia Depot will include provisions for storm water management and erosion control to minimize impacts, both during and post-construction
- **Pollution prevention/good housekeeping** – steps taken by facility / property occupants to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged from industrial areas into storm water systems. The Scotia Depot has implemented a series of best management practices (BMPs) designed to protect storm water quality (Section 4).

As new construction is not anticipated at the depot, a Construction Storm Water Management Plan (CSWMP) has not been included as part of this SWPPP (as Phase II would require). In the event a construction project sized one acre or more in size is planned, a CSWMP must be prepared, and appropriate BMPs developed and implemented.

When a regulated facility applies for a SPDES permit, the facility must identify its BMPs and measurable goals for each of the six above-mentioned control measures.

2.1.2 Scotia Depot's SPDES Permit

The SPDES permit identification number issued by the NYSDEC to the Scotia facility is: NYR 00D209. The permit is a SPDES General Permit, number GP-98-03. A copy of the permit is located in Appendix B, along with the depot's NOITT form requesting coverage under the SPDES general permit program. Also provided is an October 2003 letter from the NYSDEC extending the permit's original expiration date of November 2003 until such time that the permit is reissued by the State.

2.1.3 SPDES Permit Implications

With a SPDES Permit, the depot is required to:

- Perform an annual review by completing the Spills and Leaks Form (Appendix A) and the Annual Site Compliance Report (Appendix C). Directions for completing the Annual Site Compliance Report are provided in Appendix C. The Spills and Leaks Form should be completed whenever there is a spill, not necessarily once per year).
- Update this SWPPP whenever conditions change, as noted during inspections or otherwise (i.e. materials becoming exposed to or removed from exposure to storm water runoff).
- Renew the SPDES permit every five years.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT SPILLS AND LEAKS

Significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occur in areas exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility must be reported as soon as possible. Spills and leaks occurring over the past three years prior to the approval date of the facility's storm water permit are to be documented in this SWPPP. This list must be updated, as appropriate, during the term of the permit.

USEPA has defined "significant spills" to include releases within a 24-hour period of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (RQ) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Reportable quantities are set amounts of substances in pounds, gallons, or other units.

Substances present at the Scotia Depot and the RQs are provided in Table 2.1. These RQ's are applicable only to CERCLA regulations, and smaller quantities of spilled substances may be reportable to other state agencies.

Table 2.1

Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Hazardous Substances

Substance	Component(s)	RQ (gallons)
Gasoline [a]	Benzene	76
Fuel Oil	Hydrogen Sulfide	35,266

[a] Other substances with RQs are present in gasoline, but benzene has the lowest RQ and would trigger reporting requirements.

2.2.1 Action Following a Significant Spill

If a hazardous substance listed in Table 2.1 is released to the environment in excess of the RQ, you are required to notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as soon as possible. Releases are defined to include any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. Simply put, a release is when a material gets out of its designated container into the environment.

In the event a hazardous substance is spilled that is not included on Table 2.1, the product's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will indicate the RQ, if applicable. An extensive listing of RQs is also available on the USEPA website. Materials are listed alphabetically by chemical name and also by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Numbers®. The internet address is: http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf . Calculations may be required to determine the RQ of a product if individual components of a product are a hazardous material.

All significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred in the past three years (prior to the effective date of the SPDES permit) must be reported on the Spills and Leaks Form, included in Appendix A. Any release of a hazardous or toxic substance must be handled in accordance with DNSC's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan.

2.2 WHY DO WE DO THIS? – OBJECTIVES OF THE SWPPP

The purpose of the storm water pollution prevention plan is to minimize or eliminate the potential for contamination of storm water by DNSC activities. The plan is to address physical changes that could be made at DNSC facilities to minimize or eliminate the potential for the contamination of storm water. Also, the purpose of the plan is to investigate sources of potential contamination, develop on-going practices and procedures for minimizing or eliminating storm water pollution, and implement those practices and procedures.

The primary objectives of this SWPPP are to:

- Identify and characterize potential sources of storm water pollution
- Select and design BMPs to be implemented for control of pollution sources
- Develop a program of continuing inspection, maintenance and monitoring to facilitate reduction or elimination of storm water pollution.

2.3 YOU ARE THE KEY

DNSC's Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) Policy Statement provides the foundation for controlling the environmental impacts of DNSCs activities, commodities, and services and establishes environmental goals and objectives. Compliance with this SWPPP and protecting water quality are a part of these goals.

The key elements of the ESOH Policy Statement include:

- Compliance with all relevant environmental, safety and occupational health laws and regulations, and DNSC's policies and procedures.

- Fostering a dialogue with employees and the public regarding the potential impact of DNSC's operations.
- Promoting environmental stewardship through the prevention of pollution.
- Supporting efforts to conserve and improve natural resources in the regions in which DNSC operates.
- Continually improving DNSC's environmental, safety and occupational health performance through training, and integrating environmental, safety and occupational health considerations for DNSC's business planning processes.

DNSC adopts the ESOH Policy Statement and will conduct its business activities and operations in a manner that is consistent with DNSC's policy statement.

2.3.1 The SWPPP Needs Your Help

You, the DNSC employee, are the key to making this plan effective and keeping the storm water drainage system free of pollutants.

- You are in the best position to protect storm water quality
- You know your depot
- You know your job responsibilities and procedures
- You can make a positive difference by taking the appropriate steps in the event of a spill or emergency.
- You can provide input needed to update and improve the SWPPP.

It is your duty (and every DNSC employee's duty) to keep an eye open to identify conditions that may contribute to contamination of storm water runoff. During your daily routine should you notice a potential problem, take the steps to fix it! Keep the lines of communication open. At your monthly safety meetings address any concerns you may have about the current status of your SWPPP. If you see a situation that requires immediate action, act responsibly. Fix the problem or contact personnel who can.

Knowledge of any storm water contamination, including that from non-DNSC property that shares the storm water drainage system servicing the depot, should be brought to the attention of the depot manager or PPT member (see Section 3.2).

It is the responsibility of every DNSC employee to remember that whatever goes down into the storm water system will end up in our local waterways. Often times, that waterway is used for recreation, as a source for food (i.e., fish), and as a source for drinking water.

2.4 TRAINING

Employee training is essential to effective implementation of the SWPPP. The purpose of a training program is to teach personnel at all levels of responsibility the components and goals of the Plan. When properly trained, personnel are more capable of preventing spills, responding

safely and effectively to an incident when one occurs, and recognizing situations that could lead to storm water contamination.

2.4.1 Existing Training

During the course of each year, general storm water pollution prevention training will be provided for all depot employees during at least one monthly safety meeting. This training will be prepared for depot personnel by member(s) of the pollution prevention team on CD-ROM for your use.

DNSC has designated Training Coordinators at each depot. The Training Coordinators will document completion of the training on a training spreadsheet that has been developed as part of the DNSC's Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Management System (ESOHMS). The tracking spreadsheet will be maintained in accordance with the ESOHMS procedures.

2.4.2 Additional Training Required

- All members of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) will meet annually to discuss the SWPPP. The Team Leader will coordinate the meetings and will update members on new developments regarding Federal and New York State storm water regulations.
- All site POCs will be given a copy of the SWPPP, which will be posted at the site. A PPT member will brief the POC annually on Plan changes and requirements, in the form of a written report.
- Team members will receive annual training in storm water pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.

2.5 INTERNET ACCESS

This SWPPP, along with the DNSC ESOH Policy Statement, are available at the "I Am The Key" link on the DNSC's Home Page located at: https://www.dnsc.dla.mil/iamthekey/

SECTION 3

SCOTIA DEPOT

3.1 DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT

The Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) at the Scotia Depot is required to prepare this SWPPP in accordance with the SPDES permit issued by the NYSDEC.

3.1.1 Location and Site Description

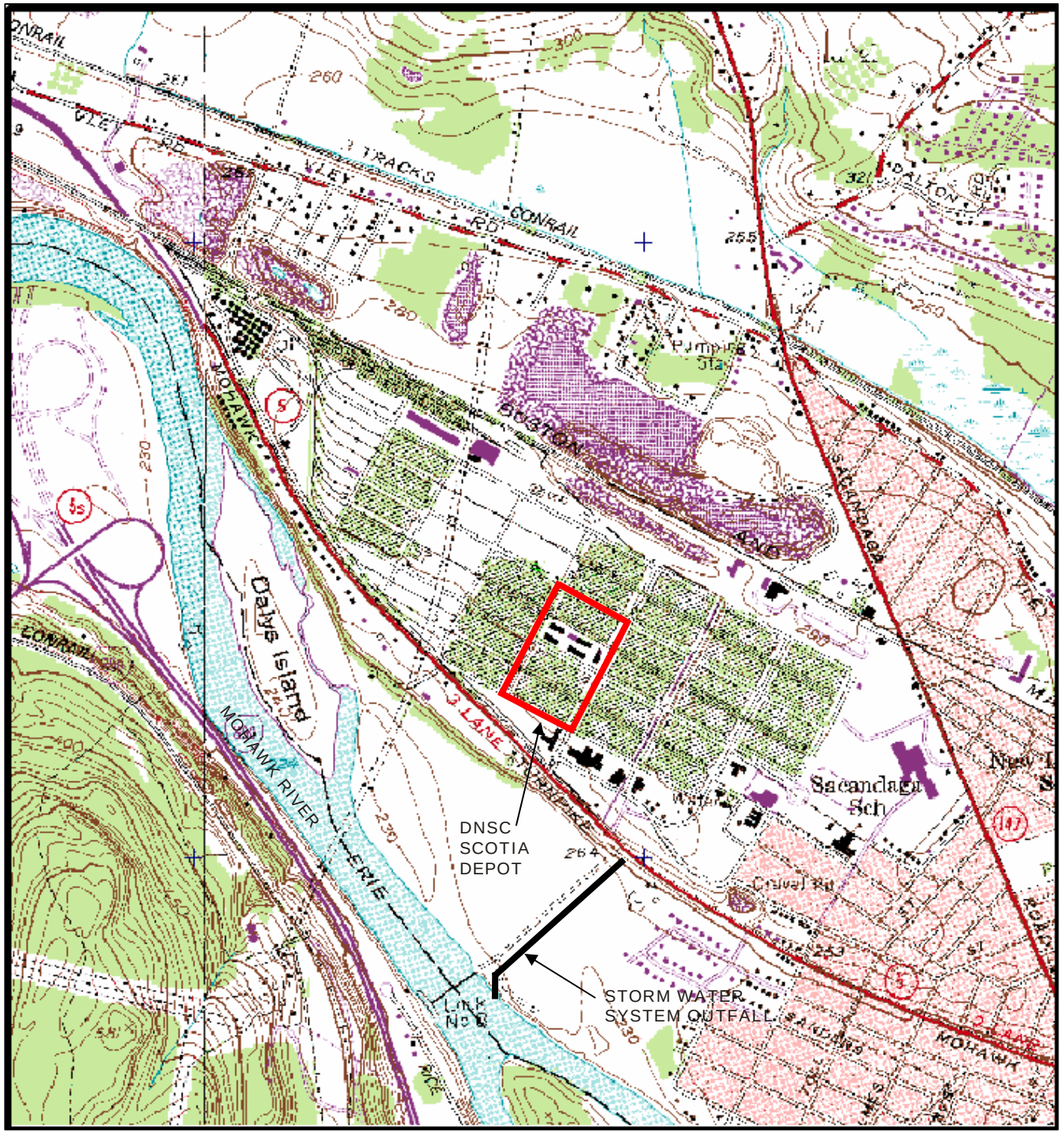
The depot is located just west of the village of Scotia along New York Route 5 in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, New York. The depot was constructed in the 1940's and originally occupied a larger tract of property, with a number of parcels transferred to private ownership over the past several years. The land is generally flat, slightly sloping to the south towards the Mohawk River.

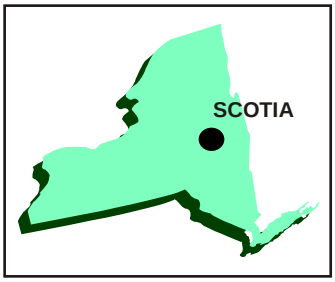
This SWPPP applies to the current DNSC depot and the storm water drainage system located on the DNSC depot. The drainage system also serves nearby properties that were formerly a part of the depot, but are no longer operated by the DNSC and are not covered under this SWPPP.

This depot site is legally known as Defense National Stockpile Center, is operated by the DNSC under the DLA, and is owned by the General Services Administration of the United States government. Operations within the Scotia Depot primarily include the storage and handling of heavy metals, ores, and various other commodities, and the off-loading of these materials as they are divested to other parties. Many buildings at the depot are largely vacant inside.

Maps are included in this SWPPP that show the depot, the storm water system and other attributes:

- **Figure 3-1 – Site Location Map**. A topographic map of the surrounding vicinity taken from a quadrangle map, showing nearby features including the Mohawk River and the storm water drainage system outfall location along the river.
- **Figure 3-2 - Storm Water Drainage System Map**. Displays the current boundaries of the DNSC Scotia Depot and the storm water drainage system. Featured are inlets and catch basins, the direction of storm water flow and surface flow, and the locations of buildings, a fueling station, a ferrochrome stock pile and solid waste dumpsters.
- **Figure 3-3 - Ferrochrome Stockpile Map**. Shows a close-up of the ferrochrome stockpile area within the depot, providing approximate dimensions in relation to adjacent buildings and storm drains.





New York
Quadrangle

LATITUDE: N42° 50' 21"
LONGITUDE: W73° 59' 04"

N

SOURCE: DeLORME 3-D
TOPOQUAD PROGRAM

FIGURE 3.1

DLA/DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT
SCOTIA, NEW YORK

SITE LOCATION MAP

PARSONS
290 ELWOOD DAVIS ROAD, SUITE 312, LIVERPOOL, NY 13088 PHONE: (315) 451-9560

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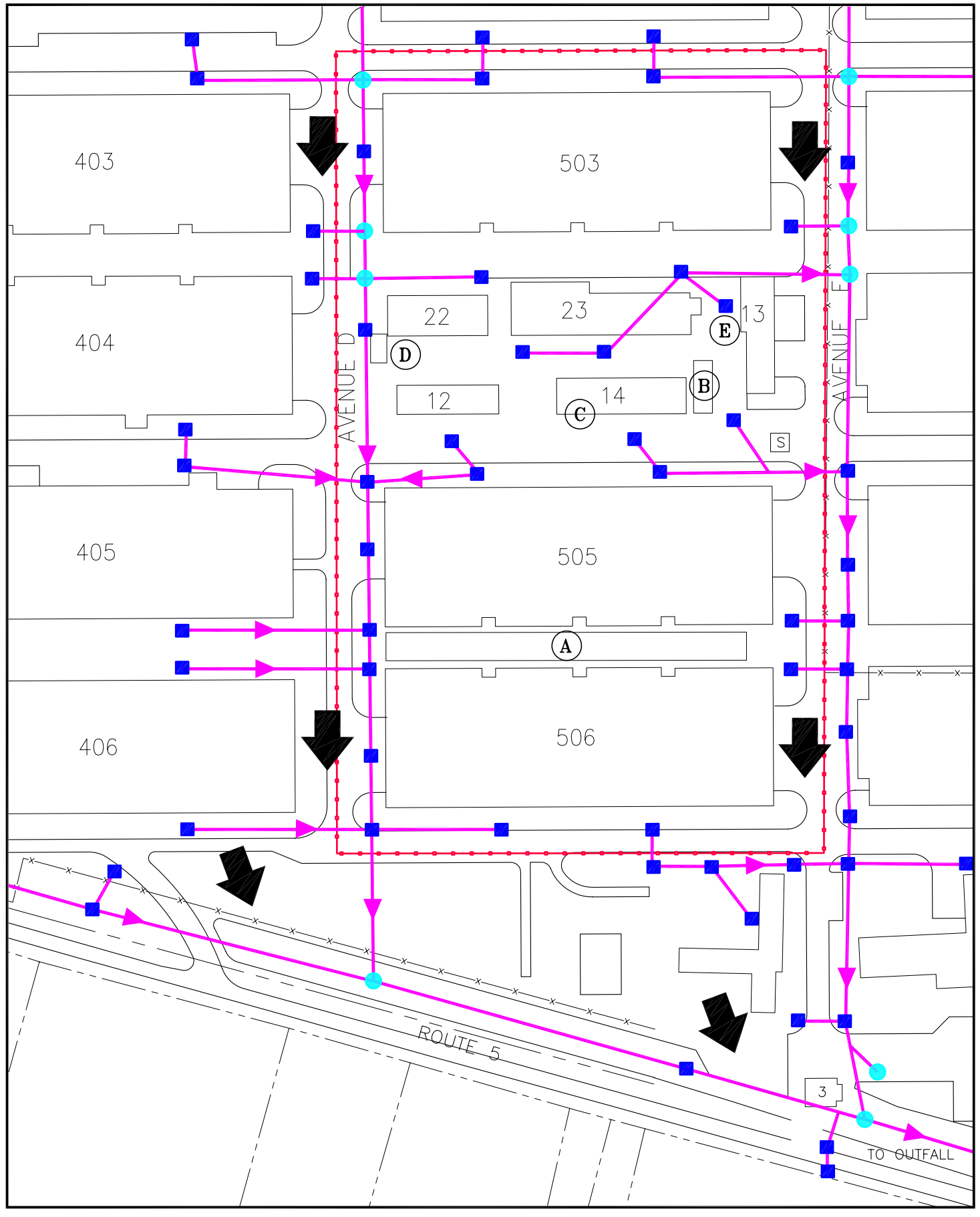

NOTES:

1. "S" INDICATES NEW SECURITY CENTER.

2. LOCATION OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS APPROXIMATE.

3. STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM OUTFALL IS TO MOHAWK RIVER.

4. AREAS OF CONCERN ARE INDICATED AS FOLLOWS:

- (A) FERROCHROME STOCKPILE
- (B) FUELING STATION
- (C) VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AREA
- (D) SOLID WASTE BINS (DUMPSTERS)
- (D) ZINC STORAGE PAD

LEGEND

- STORM SEWER
- MANHOLES
- CATCH BASINS
- DNSC PROPERTY LINE
- INDICATES FLOW OF STORMWATER DRAINAGE
- INDICATES SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION

200 100 0 200 400

APPROXIMATE SCALE

FIGURE 3.2

DLA/DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT
SCOTIA, NEW YORK

STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PARSONS
290 ELWOOD DAVIS ROAD, SUITE 312, LIVERPOOL, N.Y. 13088, PHONE: 315-451-9560

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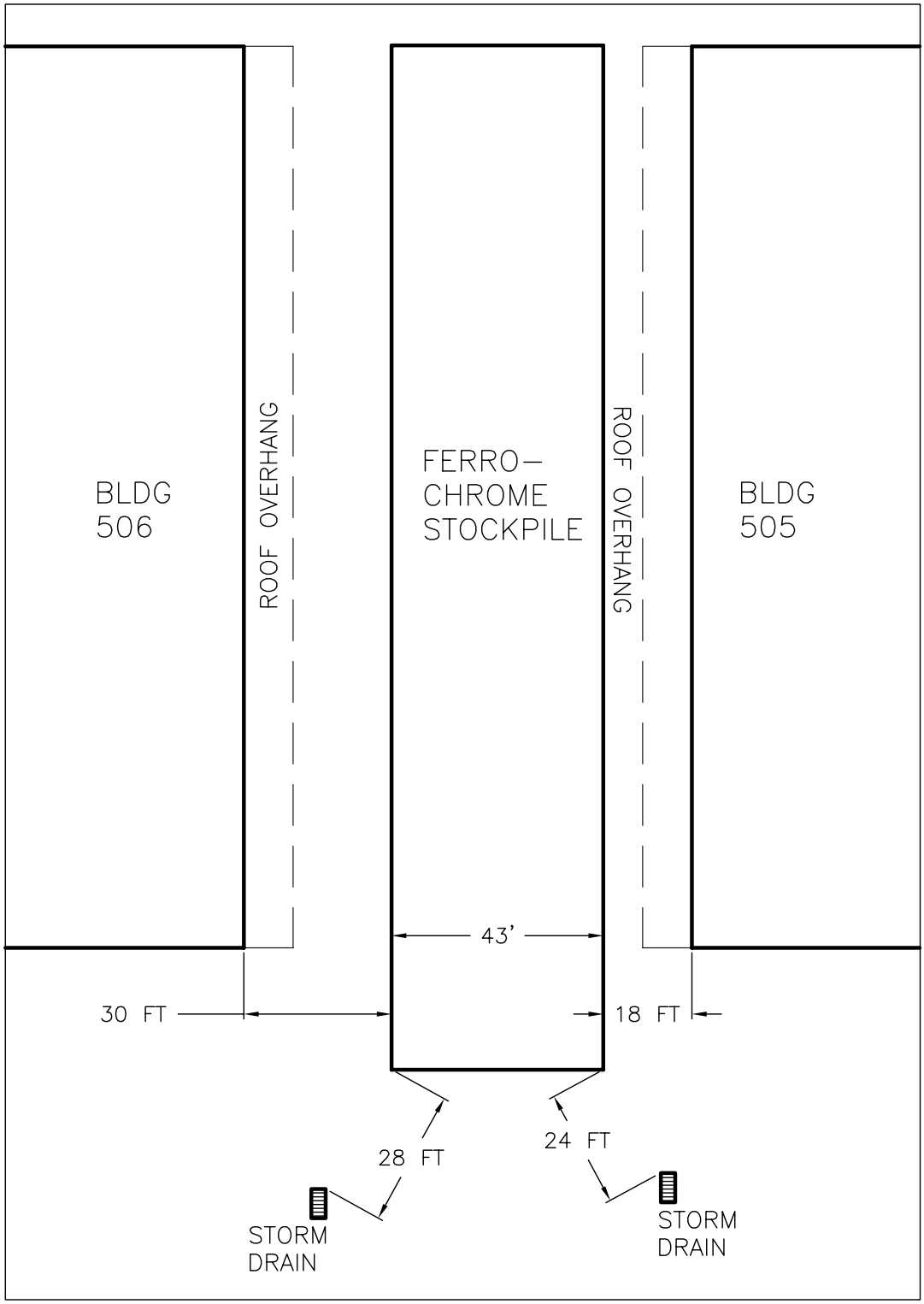

NOTES:

1. STOCKPILE IS APPROXIMATELY 10 FT HIGH.

2. DISTANCES ARE MEASURED TO BUILDINGS, NOT TO OVERHANG.

3. STOCKPILE IS ON CONCRETE PAD. AREA SURROUNDING PAD IS FORMER RAILROAD BED NOW COVERED WITH GRAVEL AND SPORADIC VEGETATION GROWTH.

NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 3.3

DLA/DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT
SCOTIA, NEW YORK

FERROCHROME STOCKPILE

PARSONS
290 ELWOOD DAVIS ROAD, SUITE 312, LIVERPOOL, N.Y. 13088, PHONE: 315–451–9560

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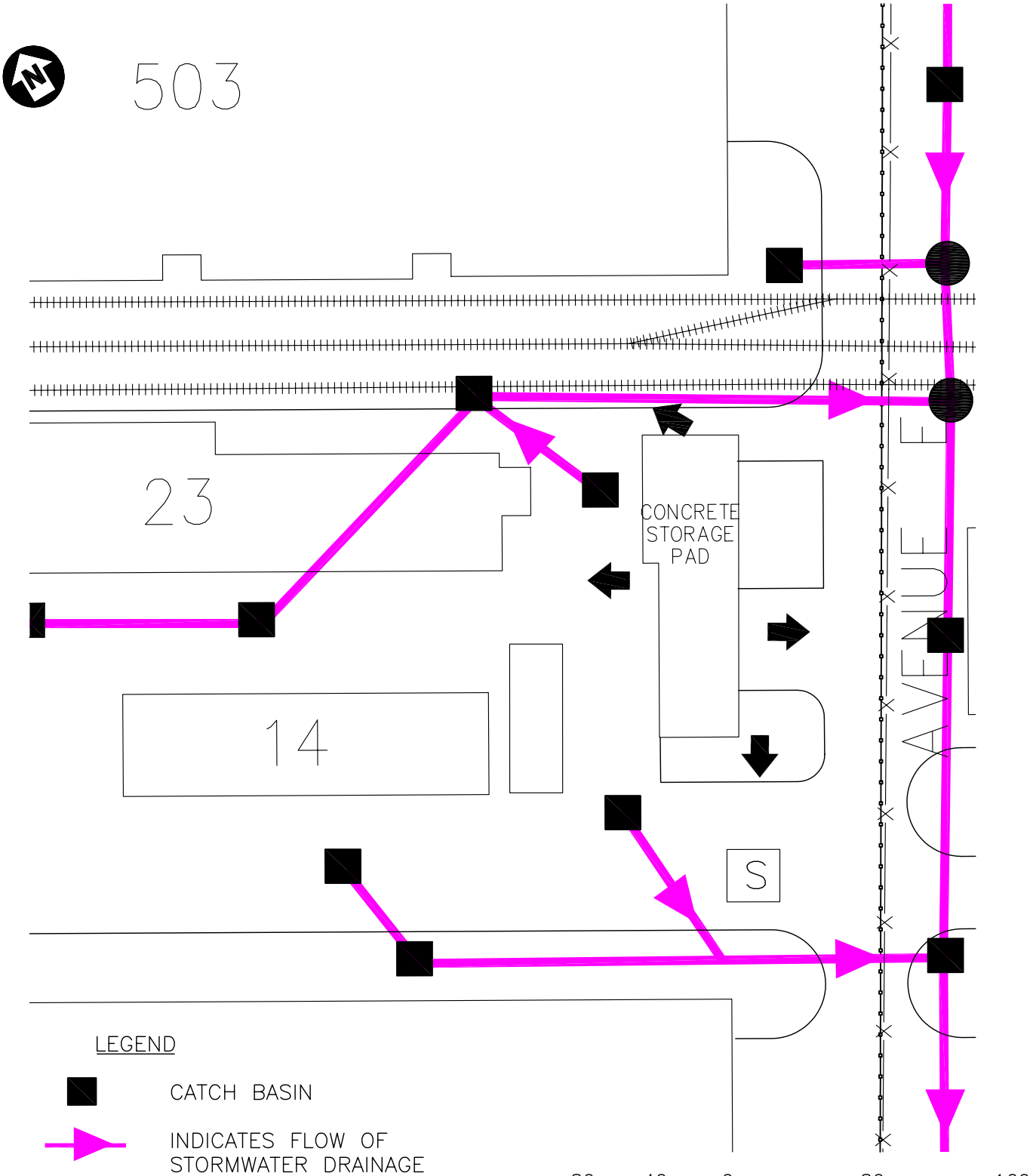

FIGURE 3.4

DLA/DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT
SCOTIA, NEW YORK

ZINC STORAGE PAD

PARSONS
290 ELWOOD DAVIS ROAD, SUITE 312, LIVERPOOL, N.Y. 13088, PHONE: 315-451-9560

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3.1.2 Outfall of the Storm Water System

The storm water drainage system on-site was constructed to serve the entire original depot, and today still serves the majority of this original area, even though individual parcels are now privately owned. The system conveys storm water runoff from the Scotia Depot and other nearby plots. The outfall for the storm water drainage system is to the Mohawk River, approximately one-half mile south of the depot. The outfall is located a few hundred feet downstream of Lock 8 on the Mohawk River, near Maalwyck Park.

The Mohawk River receives discharge from many storm water outfalls similar to the one servicing the Scotia Depot. Although the impact of one outfall may seem relatively minor, the river is used for fishing, boating, swimming, and as a drinking water source. Any contamination entering the river can negatively affect the quality of the river and the wildlife that depend on the river, as well as human health.

3.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Each SWPPP must identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) that are responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance and revision. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SWPPP.

When establishing a PPT, it is vital to identify the key people on-site who are most familiar with the facility and its operations, and to provide adequate structure and direction to the facility's entire storm water management program. The PPT concept is flexible and should be molded to conform to the resources and specific conditions of the facility. Specific activities of the team, the number of members, and their background and experience may vary from facility to facility.

3.2.1 PPT Organization

Effective organization of the pollution prevention team is important in order for the team to be able to accomplish the task of developing and implementing a comprehensive SWPPP. There are two important features in organizing a team of this nature:

- Selecting the right individuals to serve on the team
- Establishing good channels of communication.

The Scotia Depot PPT is identified in Table 3.1.

In the event a member of the PPT leaves his/her position at the depot, a replacement will be named as soon as practical. The best-qualified person should be named as the replacement, and not necessarily the new individual in the former PPT member’s position.

3.3 FORMS

Appendicies A and C contain two forms that will be completed by the PPT:

- Annual Site Compliance Report (Appendix C - completed annually)
- Spills and Leaks Form (Appendix A - completed as required, and at least annually)

Directions for completing the Annual Site Compliance Report and conducting Routine Visual Inspections are located in Appendix C.

Table 3.1
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The following Team Members are responsible for developing, implementing, modifying, and proving required reports for the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and related activities.

Member	Responsibilities
Dennis M. Wesolowski, Team Leader, Distribution Facilities Manager (W): (518) 370-3347 (C): (518) 858-4087	· Coordinates all stages of SWPPP development and implementation. · Coordinates employee training programs. · Completes annual site compliance reports. · Conducts or contracts annual inspection and certification of non-storm water discharges, as required. · Administers and oversees all team members' activities. · Coordinates SWPPP updates as needed. · Maintains all records and submits reports, as necessary. · Maintains updated spill records and updates the SWPPP to reflect any spills that occur on-site.
Frank Day Member, Engineering Equipment Operator Supervisor (W): (518) 370-3347 (C): (518)-858-4097	· Ensures good housekeeping practices. · Conducts on-site preventive maintenance inspections. · Updates material inventories. · Assists the Team Leader during annual site compliance reports.
Ed Green, Member, General Supply Specialist, (W): (518) 370-3347 (C): (518)-858-4097	· Attends meetings and assists other team members as needed. · Provides input concerning commodity storage and removal that may affect the SWPPP.
Mary (Lori) Davidson, Member, Environmental Protection Specialist (W): (607) 773-2655 (C): (607)-343-3454	· Coordinates activities within DNSC- Environmental Field Activities Group (DNSC-EE). · Provides input and information on appropriate BMPs. · Provides annual Storm Water Training. · Assures that all necessary permits are in place and up to date. · Coordinates any changes in the SWPPP with cognizant contracting and depot personnel.

3.4 AREAS OF CONCERN

Any location at the depot where material is stored in an outdoor location, or where potentially exposed to precipitation and/or storm water runoff, is considered an Area of Concern (AOC), if there is the potential to impact storm water quality.

Areas of Concern at the Scotia Depot (indicated on Figure 3.2) include the following:

A. **Outside ferrochrome stockpile** – a 111-feet by 43-feet by 10 feet high mound of material is stored on a concrete pad and is contained with railroad ties. The stockpile is located outdoors between Buildings 505 and 506, exposed to precipitation. Storm water runoff infiltrates into the adjacent part-vegetative, part-gravel surfaces, or drains into two inlets, each within 30 feet of the stockpile (Figure 3.3).

B. **Vehicle fueling station** with aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) – located east of Building 14 next to the re-fueling pumps. Two tanks are beneath a canopy, one is uncovered. The ASTs are on a paved lot with storm water runoff entering nearby inlets. The ASTs include:

- one 560-gallon diesel fuel tank (covered)
- one 250-gallon kerosene tank (covered)
- one 1,000-gallon gasoline tank (uncovered)

C. **Vehicle maintenance and cleaning areas** – Vehicle maintenance is generally performed by contractors inside Building 14, but is done outside the building on a paved surface when weather permits. Vehicles include off-road machinery used at the depot (i.e., bulldozers, all-terrain vehicles), but generally not street-legal cars and trucks, which are usually maintained off-site. Storm water runoff from the maintenance area flows into nearby storm drain inlets.

D. **Solid waste bins** (dumpsters) – two solid waste dumpsters are located near the west end of Building 22. The bins have hinged covers that are kept closed, except when in use. Only common office and kitchen-type refuse is allowed in the dumpsters. The dumpsters are on a concrete pad, and storm water runoff drains to nearby inlets.

E. **Zinc Storage Pad** – Zinc ingots are stored on a concrete pad, east of Buildings 14 and 23 (Figure 3.4). Storm water runoff drains to the storm water sewer system. The zinc ingots are blocks of metal and are stored in the open.

3.4.1 BMPs at Areas of Concern

Best management practices are discussed in Section 4. BMPs utilized for the above-mentioned AOCs are detailed on the annual site compliance reports, presented in Appendix C. Briefly, the following BMPs are in effect at each Scotia Depot AOC:

- **Good Housekeeping** – Materials are stored in clean, well-maintained areas.
- **Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal** - No spills from the AOCs into the storm water drainage system have occurred; waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.

- **Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling -** Storm drains are clearly marked, or are planned to be marked.
- **Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use** - Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.
- **Illicit Discharge Connections** - There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm sewer system.
- **Street and Parking Lot Sweeping** – Areas are kept swept and free of debris.
- **Catch Basin and Ditch Cleaning** - Catch basins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.
- **Road Salting and Sanding** - Use of salt or alternative deicing products around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.
- **Snow Removal** – Snow from around the vicinity of AOCs should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.

3.5 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

The SPDES permit requires that records of all preventative maintenance inspections, records of employee training sessions and the annual site compliance report be retained for a minimum of three years after the expiration date of the SPDES permit. These records should be maintained at the depot office.

SECTION 4

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Operators of regulated MS4s (including the Scotia Depot) are required by the terms of the SPDES permit to develop and implement a SWPPP in order to:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP)
- Protect water quality
- Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Implementation of the MEP standard will typically require the development and implementation of BMPs and the achievement of measurable goals to satisfy minimum control measures.

Storm water BMPs help to manage the quantity and improve the quality of storm water runoff. The following USEPA-recommended BMPs are applicable at most DNSC facilities with storm water drainage systems.

4.1 EXISTING SOURCE CONTROLS

Keeping contaminants from entering the storm water drainage system is one method of reducing storm water runoff pollution. Scotia Depot employs the following source control BMPs:

- **Good Housekeeping** –A clean and orderly work area reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by mishandling of chemicals and equipment, and can reduce safety hazards to everyone. Well-maintained material and chemical storage areas will reduce the possibility of storm water mixing with pollutants. Some simple procedures applicable to promote good housekeeping include:
  - Prompt cleanup of spills and debris
  - Reducing discharge of wash water (i.e., from vehicles and buildings)
  - Scheduled maintenance of machinery
  - Proper material storage practices and inventory controls
  - Routine and regular clean up schedules
  - Maintaining well-organized work areas
  - Minimizing the exposure of materials to rainfall
- **Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal** – Conscientious attention to detail can reduce the impact of vehicle maintenance activities on storm water discharge, as listed below:

- Appropriate and timely vehicle maintenance to prevent leaks
- Prompt repair of fluid leaks
- Proper disposal or recycling of used fluids
- Use of biodegradable cleaners
- Appropriate cleanup of spills and leaks
- Using commercial vehicle washing facilities rather than on-site washing.

- **Storm drain inlet marking or stenciling** - Applying a painted notice at storm drain inlets can increase awareness that the storm drainage system flows to a body of water, and not to a treatment facility. Lettering (i.e., "Dump No Waste, Drains to River" or "Only Rain in the Drain") or graphics placed at the curb or pavement adjacent to storm drains can lead people to refrain from dumping wastes into the storm drainage system by informing the community of the outfall site.
- **Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use** – runoff from lawns following maintenance and the improper use (i.e., over-application, spills) of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides contribute to the pollution of storm water runoff. Use of native plants can reduce the need for fertilizers, and keeping grass at a height of at least four inches will decrease the amount of runoff by promoting infiltration. DNSC's Pest Management Plan is available at the "I Am The Key" link on the DNSC's Home Page located https://www.dnsc.dla.mil/iamthekey/
- **Illicit discharge connections** – detection and elimination of illegitimate connections and discharges into storm water drainage systems is necessary.
- **Street and parking lot sweeping** – runoff from impervious streets and parking lots can contribute significant amounts of pollutants in storm water runoff. Sweeping paved areas that drain into the storm drainage system can remove a portion of this contribution.

- **Catch basin and roadside ditch cleaning** – Catch basins and ditches accumulate sediment and debris, so periodic cleaning is needed to ensure their continued effectiveness.
- **Road salting and sanding** – Runoff from paved areas that have salt, sand and ash applied as ice-prevention can carry large amounts of these materials into the drainage system. Minimizing the application of salt and sand (including alternative deicing products) can help reduce this form of pollution.
- **Snow Removal -** Accumulated snow that is removed from roadways and parking lots should be placed in an area where the snowmelt will infiltrate into the ground, such as grass-covered areas, and not in an area draining into the storm water system.

4.2 OTHER POTENTIAL BMP'S

Many additional types of BMPs exist to help reduce storm water runoff pollution.

4.2.1 Materials Management

Handling oil products should be done in accordance with the DNSC Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan. The methods by which all materials are stocked, handled and used at the facility can contribute to storm water contamination. Materials management recommendations are as follows:

- Use alternative less-toxic cleaning supplies, such as baking soda
- Employing mechanical means of cleaning rather than chemical (removing materials physically rather than with chemicals)
- Recycling of oil and anti-freeze
- Storage of hazardous materials away from heavily-trafficked areas
- Storing hazardous material containers on spill pallets
- Storage of road salt indoors or within covered areas
- Maintaining adequate spill control equipment and supplies on-site
- Training facility personnel in materials management and spill control and response
- Reduce, reuse and recycle all materials whenever possible

4.2.2 Structural BMPs

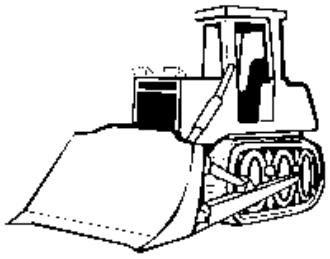
In addition to the non-structural BMPs listed above, structural BMPs can be implemented when new or completely rebuilt systems are installed. Structural BMPs are designed to allow runoff to gradually infiltrate into the ground instead of being released into a body of water. A partial list of structural BMPs includes the following:

- Porous pavement
- Infiltration basins
- Underground vaults
- Constructed wetlands
- Vegetated channels

Minimizing directly connected impervious surfaces (i.e. paved parking lots, streets, roofs) also limits the amount of runoff into a drainage system. For example, roof downspouts can be disconnected from the drainage system, or curbs and gutters can be eliminated from paved areas, with the runoff allowed to run into vegetated areas before flowing into the drainage system.

4.2.3 Construction Activities

Although no construction is foreseen at the depot, future construction projects may require the implementation of runoff controls. Construction site storm water management and erosion controls must be implemented to minimize soil erosion during construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land. To comply with Phase II regulations, a construction site ordinance must be developed.



Construction site storm water management and erosion controls include:

- Use silt fences or other perimeter controls
- Installing temporary diversion dikes or channels
- Maintaining grass-lined channels for storm water conveyance
- Preserving natural vegetation, and seeding, mulching and/or sodding exposed soils
- Using geotextile fabrics on exposed surfaces
- Controlling dust during construction through the minimal wetting of surfaces

SECTION 5

NON-STORM WATER ASSESSMENT

5.1 NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Non-storm water discharge is water unrelated to precipitation or storm water runoff that enters a storm water drainage system. The following are examples of non-storm water discharges that may be authorized by the SPDES permit:

- Fire Hydrant Flushings
- Potable Water Sources Including Waterline Flushings
- Irrigation Drainage
- Lawn Watering
- Routine External Building Washdown (not with use of detergents)
- Pavement Wash Waters (where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material has been removed; and where detergents are not used.)
- Air Conditioning Condensate
- Springs
- Uncontaminated Ground Water
- Foundation or Footing Drains (with uncontaminated water)

Appropriate pollution prevention measures are required to reduce any sources of pollutants in non-storm water discharges.

5.2 AUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES AT SCOTIA DEPOT

The following non-storm water discharges are present at the Scotia depot and are authorized for discharge into the storm water drainage system:

- Air conditioning condensate
- Fire hydrant flushing
- Sprinkler system discharge (when accidentally tripped)

5.3 INSPECTION OF STORM WATER DRAIN INLETS

The storm water drain inlets on the Scotia Depot property were inspected in October 2003 for illicit connections. No evidence of illicit connections was noted, nor was any dry weather flow into the storm drainage system. Several storm water drains had smaller inlets located beneath the surface-level, emptying into the system. Upon inspection, however, these inlets were not noticeably connected to any other pipe system or source, and the inlets showed no signs of use (i.e. dry surfaces, no stains observed). Certain inlets appeared to be obstructed by stones and earth.

APPENDIX A

SPILLS AND LEAKS FORM

SPILLS AND LEAKS FORM

DLA/DNSC Scotia Depot

<u>Directions:</u> Record below all significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the site since the last report was filed.

<u>Definitions:</u> Significant spills include, but are not limited to, the release of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see Section 2.2).

	DESCRIPTION			RESPONSE PROCEDURES	
Date	**Location**	**Type of Material**	**Quantity**	**Amount Recovered**	**Material is no longer exposed to Storm Water** (yes or no)

Evaluator: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX B

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT,

NOITT FORM AND

NYSDEC PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE EXTENSION

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Bureau of Water Permits, 4th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505
Phone: (518) 402-8111 • **FAX:** (518) 402-9029
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

October 15, 2003

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter will confirm that the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-98-03) that expires on 11/01/03 has been extended until a new permit is issued.

In the future, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will be sending correspondence to all owners/operators of facilities that have coverage under GP-98-03. This correspondence will instruct owners/operators of how to renew their coverage under the new industrial permit (general permit number not yet determined).

At the present time, no action, beyond complying with the existing permit, is required on your part.

Sincerely,

Toni Cioffi

Toni Cioffi
Environmental Program Specialist

tc

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit

and NYSDEC Confirmation Letter

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Bureau of Water Permits, Room 314
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-3505
Phone: (518) 457-1157 • **FAX:** (518) 485-7786
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

John P. Cahill
Commissioner

6/14/00

DLA/DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT
ROUTE 5, BLDG. #12
SCOTIA NY 12302-7463

Dear Owner/Operator:

This letter will confirm receipt of your Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility located at:

DLA/DSNC SCOTIA DEPOT
ROUTE 5, BLDG. #12
SCOTIA NY 12302-7463

The permit identification number for this facility is: NYR 00D209 . Be sure to include this permit identification number on any forms or correspondence you send us.

The coverage is valid for a five-year period beginning November 1, 1998. A copy of the permit, GP-98-03, is enclosed for your information.

If you no longer need the permit or if there are changes to your existing permit, you must submit an NOITT immediately. If you are selling the facility, it is your responsibility under Part VIII.a (see page 40) of GP-98-03 to notify the new owner of the need for a storm water permit.

The annual $50 regulatory fee will be billed separately by the Department during the upcoming summer.

Note: Coverage under this permit does not necessarily mean you do not need other permits under the Uniform Procedures. You should check with your Regional Permit Administrator for further information.

Additional copies of the permit or blank NOITT forms may be obtained by contacting me at 518-457-8996 or via the Internet at: www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow.

Sincerely,

Toni Cioffi

Toni Cioffi

tc
Enc

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-3505

NOTICE OF INTENT, TRANSFER OR TERMINATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER THE SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

Section I. Reason for Submittal - Check either A or B or C:

☒ A. This is a new (original) or renewal submittal. Complete the rest of the form. (Items marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.)

-or-

☐ B. There has been a change in information since the earlier submittal. Indicate changes in appropriate sections. If known, enter your permit identification number below.

-or-

☐ C. Want to terminate general stormwater permit coverage. Complete the following sections, as appropriate, including Section V. If known, enter your permit identification number below.

Permit Identification Number: NYR _ _ _ _ _ _

Section II. Owner/Operator Information

*Name: DLA/DNSC Scotia Depot

*Street: Route 5, Bldg. #12

Additional Address (if any): _____

*City, State and Zip Code: Scotia, New York 12302-7463

Section III. Contact Person

First Name: Dennis Last Name: Wesolowski

Telephone #: 518/370-3347 E-mail: dennis_wesolowski@hq.dla.mil

Section IV. Site Information

*Name: DLA/DSNC Scotia Depot

*Street: Route 5, Bldg. #12
(See note below)

Additional Address (if any): _____

*City, State and Zip Code: Scotia, New York 12302-7463

*County: Schenectady Region: _____
(For DEC use only)

NOTE: If the activity lacks a street address, provide the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the site and/or the nearest intersection of roadways:

Longitude: 73 • 59 ' 36 "W Latitude: 42 • 50 ' 24 "N

Nearest Intersection: Capital Blvd. and NYS Route 5

A. Name of municipal storm sewer system (if any): Village of Scotia

B. Name of nearest waterway: Mohawk River

C. If there are other State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit(s) for this facility, indicate number(s):

NY_____ NY_____ NY_____

*D. Enter the primary Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") code for the facility or check one of the following activity descriptions:

☒ SIC code: 9999

☐ Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iv)].

☐ Landfill, land application site, and open dump that receive or has received any industrial waste, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(v)].

☐ Steam electric power generating facility, including coal handling sites ([40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(vii)].

☐ Treatment works treatment domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix)].

☐ Construction [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x)]. Provide estimates for:

Start: _____ (mo/yr) Completion: _____ (mo/yr) Disturbed Acreage: _____

Section V. Certification - I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

*Printed Name: Kevin Reilly *Date: 6/12/2000

*Signature: [signature] Title/Position: Deputy Director of Environmental Affairs

☐ There are attachment(s) with additional comments and/or explanations.

APPENDIX B - Filing Locations

- Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITTs) should be sent to: Stormwater General Permts, NYSDEC, Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3505;
- Discharge Monitoring Reports ("DMRs") should be sent to DEC, Division of Water, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3506;
- Written reports submitted in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595 (Chemical Bulk Storage) should be sent to DEC, Division of Spill Prevention, Response and Remediation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3520.

All other reports and submittals required by this permit, including individual SPDES applications, should be submitted in accordance with the table below.

The filing location depends on the county in which the discharge is located. To determine the mailing address for the proper Filing Location, find the county in which the discharge is located in the table below. Use the letter in the "KEY" column to the right of the county name to find the proper mailing address in the list at the right.

Discharge Location - County	NYSDEC Region	KEY
Albany	4	F
Allegany	9	O
Broome	7	L
Cattaraugus	9	O
Cayuga	7	L
Chautauqua	9	O
Chemung	8	N
Chenango	7	L
Clinton	5	H
Columbia	4	F
Cortland	7	L
Delaware	4	G
Dutchess	3	E
Erie	9	O
Essex	5	H
Franklin	5	I
Fulton	5	N
Genesee	8	F
Greene	4	H
Hamilton	5	K
Herkimer	6	J
Jefferson	6	J
Lewis	6	N
Livingston	8	L
Madison	7	N
Monroe	8	F
Montgomery	4	A
Nassau	1	O
Niagara	9	K
Oneida	6	L
Onondaga	7	

Discharge Location - County	NYSDEC Region	KEY
Ontario	8	N
Orange	3	E
Orleans	8	N
Oswego	7	L
Otsego	4	G
Putnam	3	E
Rensselaer	4	F
Rockland	3	E
St. Lawrence	6	J
Saratoga	5	I
Schenectady	4	F
Schoharie	4	G
Schuyler	8	N
Seneca	8	N
Steuben	8	N
Suffolk	1	A
Sullivan	3	E
Tioga	7	L
Tompkins	7	L
Ulster	3	E
Warren	5	I
Washington	5	I
Wayne	8	N
Westchester	3	E
Wyoming	9	O
Yates	8	N
Bronx	2	D
Kings	2	D
New York	2	D
Queens	2	D
Richmond	2	D

KEY	
A	NYSDEC REGION 1, Bldg. 40 SUNY Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356; Phone: (516) 444-0405
D	NYSDEC REGION 2, One Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St, Long Island City, NY 11101-5407; Phone: (718) 482-4933
E	NYSDEC REGION 3, 21 South Putt Corners Rd., New Paltz, NY 12561-1696; Phone: (914) 256-3059
F	NYSDEC REGION 4, 1150 North Westcott Rd., Schenectady, NY 12306-2014; Phone: (518) 357-2045
G	NYSDEC REGION 4 SUB-OFFICE, Route 10, Jefferson Road, Stamford, NY 12167; Phone: (607) 652-7364
H	NYSDEC REGION 5, Route 86, P. O. Box 296, Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296; Phone: (518) 897-1200
I	NYSDEC REGION 5 SUB-OFFICE, Hudson St. Ext., Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220; Phone: (518) 623-3671
J	NYSDEC REGION 6, State Office Bldg.,317 Washington St., Watertown, NY 13601-2245; Phone: (315) 785-2245
K	NYSDEC REGION 6 SUB-OFFICE, State Office Building., 207 Genesee St., Utica NY 13501-2885; Phone: (315) 793-2554
L	NYSDEC REGION 7, 615 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, NY 13204-2400; Phone: (315) 426-7500
N	NYSDEC REGION 8, 6274 East Avon-Lima Rd., Avon, NY 14414-9519; Phone: (716) 226-2466
O	NYSDEC REGION 9, 270 Michigan Ave., Buffalo, NY 14203-2999; Phone: (716) 851-7070

Mail individual SPDES permit applications to "Division of Regulatory Affairs"

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES GENERAL PERMIT

FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

except CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-98-03

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: November 1, 1998 Expiration: November 1, 2003

William R. Adriance
Chief Permit Administrator

Address: 50 Wolf Road
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

William R. Adriance
Authorized Signature

Date: October 29, 1998

PREFACE

The Clean Water Act ("CWA")[1] provides that storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a point source[2] (including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system) to waters of the United States[3] are unlawful, unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit. In New York, which is a NPDES-delegated state, this is accomplished through the administration of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") program.

A discharger which is subject to the federal storm water ("NPDES") regulations may be eligible to obtain coverage under a general permit by submitting a Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination ("NOITT") form to the address provided on the form.

Blank NOITT forms and copies of the permit are available from any DEC office (see Appendix B, page 44) or by calling (518) 457-1157. Internet sites of interest include:

http://www.dec.state.ny.us

and

http://crisny.org/government/ny/nysdow/storm/mainpage.htm

There are several changes from past practices that affect permittees. For example, the former Notice of Intent and the Notice of Termination forms have been combined into a single form, the "Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination" form which is

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[1] Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 92-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.)

[2] "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharges. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. "Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. "Waste pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

[3] "Waters of the United States" means:

(a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

(c) All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

- (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
- (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) The territorial sea; and

(g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

easier to use and is more germane. The desired type of transaction is selected by checking the appropriate box in Section I and then completing the relevant section(s) of the NOITT form. Another significant change which has occurred effective October 1, 1998, is that forms should no longer be sent to the Virginia address that existed in the past. Instead, the NOITT form should be submitted to the address which is provided in the heading at the top of page 1 on the NOITT form.

Using the new NOITT form, eligible permittees have several options. They may: (1) acquire authorization to discharge storm water under the general permit; (2) submit changes in information that have occurred since an earlier submittal; and (3) terminate permit coverage. In the past, these steps required the submittal of multiple forms which now has been amalgamated into the NOITT form.

At the time of this issuance, there are no application fee(s) but there is an annual $50 regulatory fee which the Department will bill. Remittance of a fee should not accompany the submittal of the NOITT form but should await receipt of a bill from the Department which normally occurs towards the end of each summer.

There are only minor changes from the previous general permit for storm water, GP-93-05, which originally expired on August 1, 1998 and was extended until October 31, 1998. The most significant change is the expansion of eligibility to qualifying storm water discharges which are not explicitly identified in the federal regulations under 40 CFR Part 126 as requiring a permit.

Coverage under this general permit is available effective November 1, 1998 and will expire on November 1, 2003.

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
except CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

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Part I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area. The permit covers all areas of New York State where New York State implements Section 402 of the CWA. Except as in compliance with this general permit or with a duly authorized individual permit from DEC, storm water "discharges associated with industrial activity"[4] by any person shall be unlawful.

B. Eligibility.

1. a. This permit may authorize all discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which, for purposes of this general permit, are henceforth referred to as "discharges from industrial activity", to waters of the United States, except for storm water discharges identified under paragraph I.C (see below).

b. This permit may also authorize discharges of storm water other than "discharges associated with industrial activity", except for storm water discharges identified under paragraph I.C (see below), provided that the discharges have not been designated by the State Director pursuant to paragraph VI.M (page 35).

2. a. This permit may authorize discharges from industrial activity that are mixed with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from construction activities[5] or other activities provided that the storm water discharge from the construction activity is in compliance with the terms, including applicable notice ("NOITT") or application requirements, of a different SPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

b. New storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which require any other Uniform Procedures Act permit (Environmental Conservation Law, 6 NYCRR Part 621) must submit additional information as set forth in Appendix C.

Upon a review of this information, the Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC" or "Department") may authorize the applicant to submit a NOITT to obtain coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, require an application for an individual SPDES permit or obtain coverage under another general permit.

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[4] A "discharge associated with industrial activity" covered under this general permit. Include those defined in 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi).

[5] See definition of "discharges associated with industrial activity" for the construction category, 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14)(x).

Specific application contents are explained in 40 CFR Section 122.26(c)(i).

3. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of storm water which are not classified as associated with industrial activity pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), so long as the discharger is in compliance with this permit.

C. **Limitations on Coverage**. The following discharges from industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

1. Discharges from industrial activity that are mixed with sources of non-storm water other than those expressly authorized under either this permit or a different SPDES permit.

2. Discharges from industrial activity which are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline addressing storm water (or a combination of storm water and process water)[6];

3. Discharges from industrial activity that are subject to an existing SPDES individual or general permit; are located at a facility where a SPDES permit has been terminated or denied; or which are issued an individual or alternative general permit (see Page 35);

4. Discharges from industrial activity from construction activities, except storm water discharges from portions of a construction site that can be classified as an industrial activity under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi) (including storm water discharges from mobile asphalt plants and mobile concrete plants);

5. Discharges from industrial activity that are likely to adversely affect a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat; and

6. Discharges occurring on federal lands from industrial activity from either inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations where an operator cannot be identified.

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6. For the purpose of this permit, the following effluent limitation guidelines address storm water (or a combination of storm water and process water): cement manufacturing (40 CFR 411); feedlots (40 CFR 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR 419), phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR 422); steam electric (40 CFR 423); coal mining (40 CFR 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR 443 Subpart A). This permit may authorize storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are not subject to an effluent limitation guideline even where a different storm water discharge at the facility is subject to an effluent limitation guideline.

D. Authorization.

1. A discharger from industrial activity must submit an NOITT form approved and provided by the State Director[7] (or photocopy thereof), to be authorized to discharge under this general permit[8]. All Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) forms are to be sent to the address indicated on the form.

2. Unless notified by the State Director to the contrary, operators[9] who submit an NOITT in accordance with the requirements of this permit are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this permit 2 days after the date that the NOITT is postmarked. The State Director may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual SPDES permit based on a review of the NOITT or other information.

3. Where an operator that previously submitted an NOITT changes, the new operator must submit a new NOITT. The previous operator should notify the new operator of the possible need for a permit.

4. Upon renewal of this general permit or issuance of a new general permit, the permittee is required to notify the State Director of his intent to be covered by the new general permit.

E. Deadlines for Notification

1. Operators of facilities who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit shall submit a NOITT in accordance with the requirements of this Part at least 2 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility;

2. Where the operator of a facility with storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which is covered by this permit changes, the new operator of the facility must submit an NOITT in accordance with the requirements of this Part at least 2 days prior to the change.

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7. "State Director" means the Commissioner of the (New York State) Department of Environmental Conservation, or an authorized representative.

8. A copy of the NOITT form is provided in Appendix A of this notice.

9. For the purposes of this permit, the term "operator" means the person, persons, or legal entity which owns or leases the property from which the discharge is occurring.

Part II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Prohibition on non-storm water discharges.

Discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with a SPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge. However, the following non-storm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with paragraph III.D.3.g.(2) (measures and controls for non-storm water discharges - see Page 16): discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents or other compounds; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

B. **Maintaining Water Quality** - The discharge authorized by this general permit shall neither cause nor contribute to a violation of water quality requirements as contained the New York State Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title 6, Chapter X, Parts 700-705 including, but not limited to:

1. There shall be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;

2. There shall be no suspended, colloidal and settleable solids from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and

3. There shall be no residue from oil and floating substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules or grease.

Part III. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed and implemented by the operator for each facility covered by this permit. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with the factors outlined in 40 CFR 125.3(d)(2) or (3) as appropriate. This plan does not necessarily have to be developed or certified by a licensed Professional Engineer. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the

facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan required under this Part as a condition of this permit.

A. **Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance**

1. The plan shall be prepared, and except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall provide for compliance with the terms of the plan and this permit, on or before the date of submission of an NOITT to be covered under this permit (and updated as appropriate);

2. Upon showing of good cause, the State Director may establish a later date in writing for preparing and compliance with a plan for a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that submits an NOITT in accordance with paragraph I.E (deadlines for notification - new dischargers - see Page 9) of this permit (and updated as appropriate).

B. **Signature and Plan Review**

1. The plan shall be signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G (signatory requirements - see Page 33), and be retained on-site at the facility which generates the storm water discharge in accordance with paragraph V.E (retention of records - see Page 31) of this permit.

2. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the State Director, or authorized representative, or in the case of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, to the operator of the municipal system, or any other authorized agency having jurisdiction or regulatory control over storm water runoff from the facility.

3. The State Director, or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit which are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan requires modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this Part. Within 30 days of such notification from the State Director, (or as otherwise provided by the State Director), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the State Director a written certification

that the requested changes have been made.

C. Keeping Plans Current - The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under paragraph III.D.2 (description of potential pollutant sources - see below) of this permit, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed in the same manner as paragraph III.B (see above).

D. Contents of Plan - The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources - Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials[10] which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

a. Drainage

(1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure

11. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers, pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under paragraph III.D.2.c (spills and leaks - see below) of this permit have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

(2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.

b. **Inventory of Exposed Materials**. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; methods and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

c. **Spills and Leaks**. A list of significant spills[12] and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm sewer conveyance at the facility after the date of three years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

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12. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

d. Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

e. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g. biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

3. Measures and Controls Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

a. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges in a clean, orderly manner.

b. Preventive Maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface or ground waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

d. Inspection - In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph III.D.4 (comprehensive site compliance evaluation - see Page 16) of this permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

e. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. A pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

f. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this Part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

g. Non-Storm Water Discharges

(1) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G of this permit (signatory requirements - see Page 33). Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit which receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this Part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification

required by this paragraph must notify the State Director in accordance with paragraph V.A (failure to certify - see Page 22) of this permit.

(2) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in paragraph II.A (authorized non-storm water discharges - see Page 10) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

h. **Sediment and Erosion Control** - The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

i. **Management of Runoff** - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (see paragraph III.D.2., description of potential pollutant sources - see Page 12) of this permit shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.

4. **Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluation shall provide:

a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the

permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

b. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph III.D.2 (description of potential pollutant sources - see Page 12) of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph III.D.3 (measures and controls - see Page 14) of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within two weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than twelve weeks after the inspection.

c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph III.D.4.b (see above) of the permit shall be made annually and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G (signatory requirements - see Page 33) of this permit.

5. **Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through municipal separate storm sewer systems serving a population of 100,000 or more**

a. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under SPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions.

b. Permittees which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system serving a population of 100,000 or more shall make plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon

request.

6. Consistency with other plans. Storm water pollution prevention plans may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the facility under section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs otherwise required by a SPDES permit for the facility as long as such requirement is incorporated into the storm water pollution prevention plan.

7. Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 requirements. In addition to the requirements of paragraph III.D.1 through 4 of this permit and other applicable conh4ditions of this permit, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for chemicals which are classified as `Section 313 water priority chemicals'[13], shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are necessary to provide for conformance with the following guidelines:

a. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(1) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water run-on to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(2) Roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water, and wind.

b. In addition to the minimum standards listed under paragraph IV.D.7.a (see above) of this permit, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines, other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable State and local rules, regulations and guidelines:

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13. A chemical or chemical categories which: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Preauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986; 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has established acute or chronic water quality criteria.

(1) Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(a) No tanks or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as, for example, pressure and temperature.

(b) Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(2) Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids. Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals by reducing storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(3) Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or other equivalent measures.

(4) Areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are transferred, processed or otherwise handled. Processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be operated so as to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize storm water

contact with section 313 water priority chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

(5) **Discharges from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4).**

(a) Drainage from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this Part should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

(b) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

(c) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

(d) Records shall be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

(6) **Facility site runoff other that from areas covered by (1), (2), (3) or (4).** Other areas of the facility (those not addressed in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4)), from which runoff may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate.

(7) **Preventive maintenance and housekeeping.** All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals identified in the plan for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular,

facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be examined for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, wind blowing, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or non-containment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States and New York State[14], action to stop the leak or otherwise prevent the significant release of section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the United States and New York State shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until such action can be taken. When a leak or non-containment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan.

(8) Facility security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(9) Training. Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per year, in matters of pollution control laws and regulations, and in the storm water pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation which are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. The plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of a section 313 water priority chemical can occur. Contractor or temporary personnel shall be informed of plant operation and design features in order to

14. "Waters of New York State" shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of New York, and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.

prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

(10) Engineering Certification. The storm water pollution prevention plan for a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 requirements for chemicals which are classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals" shall be reviewed by a Registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. A Registered Professional Engineer shall recertify the plan every three years thereafter or as soon as practicable after significant modification are made to the facility. By means of these certifications the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this Part, shall attest that the storm water pollution prevention plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Such certifications shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility covered by the plan of their duty to prepare and fully implement such plan.

8. Additional Requirements for Salt Storage.

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which is discharged to either waters of the United States or waters of New York State shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Dischargers shall demonstrate compliance with this provision as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than August 1, 1996. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the United States.

Part IV. NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATION

A. Coal Pile Runoff. Any discharge composed of coal pile runoff shall not exceed a maximum concentration for any time of 50 mg/l total suspended solids. Coal pile runoff shall not be diluted with storm water or other flows in order to meet this limitation. The pH of such discharges shall be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff which is associated with a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the 50 mg/l limitation for total suspended solids. Failure to demonstrate compliance with these limitations as expeditiously as practicable will constitute a violation of this permit.

Part V. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Failure to Certify. - Any facility that is unable to provide

the certification required under paragraph III.D.3.g.(1) (testing for non-storm water discharges - see Page 15), must notify the State Director 180 days after submitting a to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States and New York State which are not authorized by a SPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated or dischargers must submit appropriate SPDES permit application forms.

B. Monitoring Requirements.

1. Limitations of Monitoring Requirements.

a. Except as required by paragraph b., only those facilities with activities specifically identified in paragraphs V.B.2 (semi-annual monitoring requirements - see below) and V.B.3 (annual monitoring requirements - see Page 25) of this permit are required to conduct sampling of their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

b. The State Director can provide written notice to any facility otherwise exempt from the sampling requirements of paragraphs V.B.2 (semi-annual monitoring requirements - see below) or V.B.3 (annual monitoring requirements - see Page 25), that it shall conduct the annual discharge sampling required by paragraph V.B.3.d (additional facilities - see Page 27), or specify an alternative monitoring frequency or specify additional parameters to be analyzed, or, upon written request and upon showing of good cause, modify the monitoring conditions in order to be consistent with the purposes identified in Part III.

2. Semi-Annual Monitoring Requirements. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, permittees with facilities identified in paragraphs V.B.2.a through f must monitor those storm water discharges identified below at least semi-annually (2 times per year) except as provided in V.B.5 (sampling waiver - see Page 28), V.B.6 (representative discharge - see Page 28), and V.C.1 (toxicity testing - see Page 29). Permittees with facilities identified in paragraphs V.B.2.a through f (below) must report in accordance with paragraph V.D (reporting: where to submit - see Page 30). In addition to the parameters listed below, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;

rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled;

a. Section 313 of SARA Title III Facilities. In addition to any monitoring required by paragraphs V.B.2.b through f. or paragraphs V.B.3.a through d, facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are subject to Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals which are classified as 'Section 313 water priority chemicals' are required to monitor storm water that is discharged from the facility that comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car loading or unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled for: Oil and Grease (mg/L; Five Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)(mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)(mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (mg/L); Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)(mg/L); Total Phosphorus (mg/L); pH; acute whole effluent toxicity; and any section 313 water priority chemical for which the facility is subject to reporting requirements under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986.

b. Primary Metal Industries. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 33 (Primary Metal Industry) are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: oil and grease (mg/L); chemical oxygen demand (COD)(mg/L); total suspended solids (mg/L); pH; acute whole effluent toxicity; total recoverable lead (mg/L); total recoverable cadmium (mg/L); total recoverable copper (mg/L); total recoverable arsenic (mg/L); total recoverable chromium (mg/L); and any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject. Facilities that are classified as SIC 33 only because they manufacture pure silicon and/or semiconductor grade silicon are not required to monitor for total recoverable cadmium, total recoverable copper, total recoverable arsenic, total recoverable chromium or acute whole effluent toxicity, but must monitor for other parameters listed above.

c. Land Disposal Units/Incinerators/BIFs. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from any active or inactive landfill, land application sites or open dump without a stabilized final cover that has received any industrial wastes (other than wastes from a construction site); and incinerators (including Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIFs) that burn hazardous waste and

operate under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA, are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: Magnesium (total recoverable) (mg/L), Magnesium (dissolved) (mg/L), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (mg/L), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L), oil and grease (mg/L), pH, Total Recoverable Arsenic (mg/L), Total Recoverable Barium (mg/L), Total Recoverable Cadmium (mg/L), Total Recoverable Chromium (mg/L); Total Cyanide (mg/L), Total Recoverable Lead (mg/L), Total Mercury (mg/L), Total Recoverable Selenium (mg/L), Total Recoverable Silver (mg/L) and acute whole effluent toxicity.

d. Wood Treatment. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application or storage of treated or surface protected wood at any wood preserving or wood surface facilities are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: oil and grease (mg/L), pH, BOD_5 (mg/L), COD (mg/L), and TSS (mg/L). In addition, facilities that use chlorophenolic formulations shall measure pentachlorophenol (mg/L), and acute whole effluent toxicity; facilities which use creosote formulations shall measure acute whole effluent toxicity; and facilities that use chromium-arsenic formulations shall measure total recoverable arsenic (mg/L), total recoverable chromium (mg/L), and total recoverable copper (mg/L).

e. Coal Pile Runoff. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from coal pile runoff are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: oil and grease (mg/L), pH, TSS (mg/L), total recoverable copper (mg/L), total recoverable nickel (mg/L) and total recoverable zinc (mg/L).

f. Battery Reclaimers. facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products, or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation (including material handling activities) at facilities that reclaim lead acid batteries are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: Oil and Grease (mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L); pH; total recoverable copper (mg/L); and total recoverable lead (mg/L).

3. Annual Monitoring Requirements. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, permittees with facilities identified in paragraphs V.B.3.a through d. (see below) must monitor those storm water discharges identified below at least annually (1

time per year) except as provided in paragraph V.B.5 (sampling waiver - see Page 28), and V.B.6 (representative discharge - see Page 28). Permittees with facilities identified in paragraphs V.B.3.a through d (see below) are not required to submit monitoring results, unless required in writing by the State Director. However, such permittees must retain monitoring results in accordance with paragraph V.E (retention of records - see Page 31). In addition to the parameters listed below, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

a. Airports. At airports with over 50,000 flight operations per year, facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from areas where aircraft or airport deicing operations occur (including runways, taxiways, ramps, and dedicated aircraft deicing stations) are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility when deicing activities are occurring for: Oil and Grease (mg/L); Five Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) (mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L); pH; and the primary ingredient used in the deicing materials used at the site (e.g. ethylene glycol, urea, etc.).

b. Coal-fired Steam Electric Facilities. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from coal handling sites at coal fired steam electric power generating facilities (other than discharges in whole or in part from coal piles subject to storm water effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 423 - which are not eligible for coverage under this permit) are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: Oil and Grease (mg/L), pH, TSS (mg/L), total recoverable copper (mg/L), total recoverable nickel (mg/L) and total recoverable zinc (mg/L).

c. Animal Handling/Meat Packing. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from animal handling areas, manure management (or storage) areas, and production waste management (or storage) areas that are exposed to precipitation at meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils, are required to monitor such storm water that is discharged from the facility for: Five Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) (mg/L); oil and grease (mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L); Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (mg/L); Total Phosphorus (mg/L); and fecal coliform

(counts per 100 ml).

d. Additional Facilities. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that:

(i) come in contact with storage piles for solid chemicals used as raw materials that are exposed to precipitation at facilities classified as SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products) or SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products);

(ii) are from those areas at automobile junkyards with any of the following: (A) over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines (engine, transmission, axles, and wheels), 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts) are exposed to storm water; (B) over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts) are stored exposed to storm water; or (C) over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water;

(iii) come into contact with lime storage piles that are exposed to storm water at lime manufacturing facilities;

(iv) are from oil handling sites at oil fired steam electric power generating facilities;

(v) are from cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns (other than discharges in whole or in part from material storage piles subject to storm water effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 411 - which are not eligible for coverage under this permit);

(vi) are from ready-mixed concrete facilities; or

(vii) are from ship building and repairing facilities

are required to monitor such storm water discharged from the facility for: Oil and Grease (mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)(mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS)(mg/L); Ph; and any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject.

4. Sample Type. For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours, (estimated by dividing the volume of the detention pond by the estimated volume of water discharged during the 24 hours previous to the time that the sample is collected) a minimum of one grab sample may be taken. For all other discharges, data shall be reported for both a grab sample and a composite sample. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than

0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hours of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first thirty minutes was impracticable. The composite sample shall either be flow-weighted[14] or time-weighted[15]. Composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen minutes. Grab samples only must be collected and analyzed for the determination of pH, cyanide, whole effluent toxicity, fecal coliform and oil and grease.

5. Sampling waiver. When a discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples includes weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.). Dischargers are precluded from exercising this waiver more than once during a two year period.

6. Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explaining in detail why the outfalls are expected to

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15 "Flow-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

16. "Time-weighted composite" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan. Permittees required to submit monitoring information under paragraphs V.D.1.a, b or c of this permit shall include a description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the Discharge Monitoring Report.

7. **Alternative Certification.** A discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of paragraphs V.B.2 or 3 of this permit provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall, on an annual basis, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G (signatory requirements - See Page 33), that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, significant materials from past industrial activity, or, in the case of airports, deicing activities, that are located in areas of the facility that are within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and will not be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted in accordance with paragraph V.D of this permit (See page 30).

8. Alternative to WET Parameter. A discharger that is subject to the monitoring requirements of paragraphs V.B.2.a through d may, in lieu of monitoring for acute whole effluent toxicity, monitor for pollutants identified in Tables II and III of Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 that the discharger knows or has reason to believe are present at the facility site. Such determinations are to be based on reasonable best efforts to identify significant quantities of materials or chemicals present at the facility. Dischargers must also monitor for any additional parameter identified in paragraph V.B.2.a through d.

C. Toxicity Testing. Permittees that are required to monitor for acute whole effluent toxicity shall initiate the series of tests described below within 180 days after the issuance of this permit or within 90 days after the commencement of a new discharge.

1. Test Procedures

a. The permittee shall conduct acute 48 hour static toxicity

tests on both an appropriate invertebrate and appropriate fish (vertebrate) test species (EPA/600/4-90-027 Rev. 9/91, Section 6.1.). Freshwater species must be used for discharges to freshwater waterbodies. Due to the non-saline nature of rainwater, freshwater test species should also be used for discharges to estuarine, marine or other naturally saline waterbodies.

b. All test organisms, procedures and quality assurance criteria used shall be in accordance with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms. EPA/600/4-90-027 (Rev. September 1991). EPA has proposed to establish regulations regarding these test methods (December 4, 1989, 53 FR 50216).

c. Tests shall be conducted semiannually (twice per year) on a grab sample of the discharge. Tests shall be conducted using 100 % effluent (no dilution) and a control consisting of synthetic dilution water. Results of all tests conducted with any species shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-90-027 (Rev. September 1991), Section 12, Report Preparation, and the report submitted with the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's). On the DMR, the permittee shall report "0" if there is no statistical difference between the control mortality and the effluent mortality for each dilution. If there is statistical difference (exhibits toxicity), the permittee shall report "1" on the DMR.

2. If acute whole effluent toxicity (statistically significant difference between the 100 % dilution and the control) is detected on or after August 1, 1996 in storm water discharges, the permittee shall review the storm water pollution prevention plan and make appropriate modifications to assist in identifying the source(s) of toxicity and to reduce the toxicity of their storm water discharges. A summary of the review and the resulting modifications shall be provided in the plan.

D. Reporting: Where to Submit.

1. a. Permittees which are required to conduct sampling pursuant to paragraphs V.B.2. shall monitor samples collected during the sampling period running from August to January and during the sampling period from February to July. Such permittees shall submit monitoring results obtained during the reporting period running from August to July) postmarked no later than the 28th day of August for each reporting period during the term of this permit.

b. Signed copies of discharge monitoring results required under paragraphs V.D.1. , individual permit applications and

all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State Director at the address of the appropriate DEC Office. (See Appendix B)

c. Permittees with facilities identified in paragraph V.B.3 (annual monitoring - see Page 25) are not required to submit monitoring results, unless required in writing by the State Director. Signed copies of discharge monitoring reports required under paragraphs V.D.1.a, b, and c, individual permit applications and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State Director at the address of the appropriate DEC Office. (See Appendix B)

2. **Additional Notification**.

a. In addition to filing copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with paragraph V.D.1 (reporting: where to submit - see Page 30), facilities with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided in paragraph V.D.1 (reporting: where to submit - see Page 30). Facilities not required to report monitoring data under paragraph V.B.3 (annual monitoring requirements - see Page 25), and facilities that are not otherwise required to monitor their discharges, need not comply with this provision.

E. Retention of Records.

1. The permittee shall retain the pollution prevention plan developed in accordance with Part III (storm water pollution prevention plans - see Page 10) of this permit until at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. The permittee shall retain all records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOITT form to be covered by this permit, until at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. This period may be explicitly modified by alternative provisions of this permit (see paragraph V.E.2 below) or extended by request of the State Director at any time.

2. For discharges subject to sampling requirements pursuant to paragraph V.B (monitoring requirements - see Page 23), in addition to the requirements of paragraph V.E.1 (see above), permittees are required to retain for a six year period from the date of sample collection or for the term of this permit, which ever is greater, records of all monitoring information

collected during the term of this permit. Permittees must submit such monitoring results to the State Director upon the requests of the State Director, and submit a summary of such result as part of renotification requirements in accordance with paragraph ID.4 (renotification - see Page 9).

Part VI. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply.

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit.

This permit expires on August 1, 2003. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued.

C. **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense**. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. **Duty to Mitigate**. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. **Duty to Provide Information**. The permittee shall furnish to the State Director, within a time specified by the State Director, any information which the State Director may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the State Director upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) form or in any other report to the State Director, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements. All Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT forms) storm water pollution prevention plans, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the State Director (and/or the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system), or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed.

1. All Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) forms shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (2) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars) if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a municipality: State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the State Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the State Director.

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named

individual or any individual occupying a named position).

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph VI.G.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) form satisfying the requirements of Part I must be submitted to the State Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c) of the Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both

I. Penalties for Falsification of Monitoring Systems. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by fines and imprisonment described in section 309 of the CWA.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA").

K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

M. Requiring an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

1. The State Director may require any person authorized by this general permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual SPDES permit or an alternative SPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the State Director to take action under this paragraph. The State Director may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual SPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the address of the appropriate DEC Office (See Appendix B of this permit). The State Director may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual SPDES permit application as required by the State Director, then the applicability of this permit to the individual SPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application (Form 1 and Form 2F) with reasons supporting the request to the State Director. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the address of the appropriate DEC Office (see Appendix B of this permit). The request may be granted by the issuance of any individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is authorized for coverage under an alternative SPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual SPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual SPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied for coverage under an alternative SPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual SPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the State Director.

N. State/Environmental Laws.

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

O. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

P. Monitoring and records.

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 6 years

from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the State Director at any time.

3. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling and measurements;

b. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The time(s) analyses were initiated;

e. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

f. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and

g. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

4. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

Q. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the State Director or an authorized representative of EPA, the State, or, in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under he conditions of this permit: and

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

R. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by

the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

S. Bypass of Treatment Facility

1. Notice:

a. Anticipated bypass. If a permittee subject to a numeric effluent limitation of paragraph IV.A of this permit knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass; including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the pass.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee subject to the numeric effluent limitation of paragraph IV.A of this permit shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass. Any information regarding the unanticipated bypass shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of the bypass; including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and reoccurrence of the bypass.

2. Prohibition of bypass:

a. Bypass is prohibited and the State Director may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass. Unless:

(1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury. or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee should, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The permittee submitted notices of the bypass.

b. The State Director may approve an anticipated bypass

after considering its adverse effects, if the State Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph VII.S.2.a.

T. Upset Conditions

1. An upset[16] constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based numeric effluent limitations in paragraph IV.A of this permit if the requirements of paragraph 2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, if final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

   c. The permittee provided oral notice of upset to DEC within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the upset and its cause; the period of the upset; including exact dates and times, and if the upset has not been corrected, the anticipated time its is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the upset.

3. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Part VII. REOPENER CLAUSE

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with paragraph VI.M (requiring an individual permit

---

17. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the numeric effluent limitations of part V of this permit because of factors beyond the control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

or alternative general permit - see Page 35) of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 , 122.65 and/or 6 NYCRR Part 621.

Part VIII. TERMINATION OR TRANSFER OF COVERAGE

A. Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) form. Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, or where the operator of the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a facility changes, the operator of the facility may submit a Notice of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) form that is signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G (signatory requirements - see Page 33) of this permit. Additionally, the operator must notify the new operator of the possible requirement to submit a new NOITT in order to obtain coverage under this permit. The terminating NOITT should include the following information, as appropriate, in order to define the activity for which permit authority under this general permit to discharge storm water is terminated:

1. Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted. Where a street address for the site is not available, the location of the approximate center of the site must be described in terms of the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;

2. The name, address and telephone number of the operator addressed by the NOITT form;

3. The SPDES permit number for the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity identified by the NOITT;

4. An indication of whether the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated or the operator of the discharges has changed; and

5. The certification signed in accordance with paragraph VI.G (signatory requirements - see Page 33) of this permit.

B. Addresses. All Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITT) forms are to be sent, using the form provided by the

State Director (or a photocopy thereof)[18], to the address indicated on the form which (as of the issuance date of this permit) is:

Stormwater General Permits
NYS DEC, Division of Water
Bureau of Water Permits
50 Wolf Road, Room 314
Albany, NY 12233-3505

18. Forms should no longer be sent to the Virginia address that existed during the existence of the previous general permit.

APPENDIX A - "NOITT" Form

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-3505

NOTICE OF INTENT, TRANSFER OR TERMINATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER THE SPDES GENERAL PERMIT, GP-_____

Section I. Reason for Submittal - Check either A or B or C:

☐ A. This is a new (original) or renewal submittal. Complete the rest of the form. (Items marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.)

-or-

☐ B. There has been a change in information since the earlier submittal. Indicate changes in appropriate sections. If known, enter your permit identification number below.

-or-

☐ C. Want to terminate general stormwater permit coverage. Complete the following sections, as appropriate, including Section V. If known, enter your permit identification number below.

Permit Identification Number: NYR _ _ _ _ _ _

Section II. Owner/Operator Information

*Name: _____

*Street: _____

Additional Address (if any): _____

*City, State and Zip Code: _____

Section III. Contact Person

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Telephone #: _____ E-mail: _____

Section IV. Site Information

*Name: _____

*Street: _____
(See note below at top of next page)

Additional Address (if any): _____

*City, State and Zip Code: _____

*County: _____ Region: _____
(For DEC use only)

NOTE: If the activity lacks a street address, provide the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the site and/or the nearest intersection of roadways:

Longitude: 7___° ___' ___"W Latitude: 4___° ___' ___"N

Nearest Intersection: _____

A. Name of municipal storm sewer system (if any): _____

B. Name of nearest waterway: _____

C. If there are other State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit(s) for this facility, indicate number(s):

NY _____ NY _____ NY _____

*D. Enter the primary Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") code for the facility or check one of the following activity descriptions:

- ☐ SIC code: _____
- ☐ Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iv)].
- ☐ Landfill, land application site, and open dump that receive or has received any industrial waste, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(v)].
- ☐ Steam electric power generating facility, including coal handling sites ([40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(vii)].
- ☐ Treatment works treatment domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix)].
- ☐ Construction [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x)]. Provide estimates for:

Start: _____ (mo/yr) Completion: _____ (mo/yr) Disturbed Acreage: _____

Section V. Certification- I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

*Printed Name: _____ *Date: _____

*Signature: _____ Title/Position: _____

☐ There are attachment(s) with additional comments and/or explanations.

APPENDIX B - Filing Locations

- Notices of Intent, Transfer or Termination (NOITTs) should be sent to: Stormwater General Permits, NYSDEC, Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3505;
- Discharge Monitoring Reports ("DMRs") should be sent to DEC, Division of Water, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3506;
- Written reports submitted in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595 (Chemical Bulk Storage) should be sent to DEC, Division of Spill Prevention, Response and Remediation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3520.

All other reports and submittals required by this permit, including individual SPDES applications, should be submitted in accordance with the table below.

The filing location depends on the county in which the discharge is located. To determine the mailing address for the proper Filing Location, find the county in which the discharge is located in the table below. Use the letter in the "KEY" column to the right of the county name to find the proper mailing address in the list at the right.

Discharge Location - County	NYSDEC Region	KEY
Albany	4	F
Allegany	9	O
Broome	7	L
Cattaraugus	9	O
Cayuga	7	L
Chautauqua	9	O
Chemung	8	N
Chenango	7	L
Clinton	5	H
Columbia	4	F
Cortland	7	L
Delaware	4	C
Dutchess	3	E
Erie	9	O
Essex	5	H
Franklin	5	H
Fulton	5	I
Genesee	8	N
Greene	4	F
Hamilton	5	H
Herkimer	6	K
Jefferson	6	J
Lewis	6	J
Livingston	8	N
Madison	7	L
Monroe	8	N
Montgomery	4	F
Nassau	1	A
Niagara	9	O
Oneida	6	K
Onondaga	7	L

Discharge Location - County	NYSDEC Region	KEY
Ontario	8	N
Orange	3	E
Orleans	8	N
Oswego	7	L
Otsego	4	G
Putnam	3	E
Rensselaer	4	F
Rockland	3	E
St. Lawrence	6	J
Saratoga	5	I
Schenectady	4	F
Schoharie	4	G
Schuyler	8	N
Seneca	8	N
Steuben	8	N
Suffolk	1	A
Sullivan	3	E
Tioga	7	L
Tompkins	7	L
Ulster	3	E
Warren	5	I
Washington	5	I
Wayne	8	N
Westchester	3	E
Wyoming	9	O
Yates	8	N
Bronx	2	D
Kings	2	D
New York	2	D
Queens	2	D
Richmond	2	D

KEY

A NYSDEC REGION 1, Bldg. 40 SUNY Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356; Phone: (516) 444-0405

D NYSDEC REGION 2, One Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St, Long Island City, NY 11101-5407; Phone: (718) 482-4933

E NYSDEC REGION 3, 21 South Putt Corners Rd., New Paltz, NY 12561-1696; Phone: (914) 256-3059

F NYSDEC REGION 4, 1150 North Westcott Rd., Schenectady, NY 12306-2014; Phone: (518) 357-2045

G NYSDEC REGION 4 SUB-OFFICE, Route 10, Jefferson Road, Stamford, NY 12167; Phone: (607) 652-7364

H NYSDEC REGION 5, Route 86, P. O. Box 296, Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296; Phone: (518) 897-1200

I NYSDEC REGION 5 SUB-OFFICE, Hudson St. Ext., Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220; Phone: (518) 623-3671

J NYSDEC REGION 6, State Office Bldg.,317 Washington St., Watertown, NY 13601-2245; Phone: (315) 785-2245

K NYSDEC REGION 6 SUB-OFFICE, State Office Building., 207 Genesee St., Utica NY 13501-2885; Phone: (315) 793-2554

L NYSDEC REGION 7, 615 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, NY 13204-2400; Phone: (315) 426-7500

N NYSDEC REGION 8, 6274 East Avon-Lima Rd., Avon, NY 14414-9519; Phone: (716) 226-2466

O NYSDEC REGION 9, 270 Michigan Ave., Buffalo, NY 14203-2999; Phone: (716) 851-7070

Mail individual SPDES permit applications to "Division of Regulatory Affairs"

APPENDIX C - Additional Information For New Storm Water Discharges
(See Section I.B.2.b, page 7)

New storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which require any other iform Procedures Act permit (Environmental Conservation Law, 6 NYCRR Part 621) are not initially eligible for coverage under this general permit. The discharger must first complete Appendix C, Environmental Assessment Form (see 6 NYCRR, Part 617). Upon a review of Appendix C and the information specified below, the Department may authorize the applicant to submit an to obtain coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, require an application for an individual SPDES permit.

- A site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) for which discharge authorization and permit coverage is being sought if a topographic map is unavailable) of the facility including: each of its drainage and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall; areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials; structural control measure(s) to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; material loading and access areas; areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and springs, and surface and/or groundwater bodies which will receive storm water discharges from the facility.

- An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each outfall and a narrative description of the following: significant materials that, in the three years prior to the submittal of this information, have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner which will allow exposure to storm water; methods of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency of application of pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers; the location and description of uctural and non-structural control measures being used to reduce pollutants in storm water noff; and a description of the storm water treatment, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.

- A certification that all outfalls that could contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by an existing SPDES permit; tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

- Existing information regarding significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility that have occurred within the three years prior to the submittal of this information.

- Estimates for the following parameters for all outfalls:
  - Any pollutant limited in an effluent limitations guideline for which the facility is subject; and
  - Any pollutant listed in the facility's existing SPDES permit, if any; and
  - Oil and grease, pH, BOD_5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen; and
  - Any information on the discharge required under paragraph §122.21.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv) of 40 CFR Part 122; and
  - The flow rate and total amount of discharge for storm water event(s) and the method of estimation.

- Other information as the State Director may reasonably require to determine whether coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, under an individual permit is acceptable.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

There are two elements to the DNSC's annual reporting requirement:

1. Routine visual inspection of the storm water system and all areas of the depot where potential exposure of AOCs exists

2. Completion of the Annual Site Compliance Report.

1. ROUTINE VISUAL INSPECTIONS

The routine visual inspections are not meant to be a comprehensive evaluation of the entire storm water pollution prevention program. Rather, they are meant to be a regular visual assessment of the site to identify conditions that may contribute to contamination of storm water runoff with pollutants from the facility.

The visual inspection is a simple way to confirm that the chosen pollution control measures are in place and working. Inspections should periodically take place during storm events, in order to assess the system under adverse conditions. These visual inspections are meant to complement the annual site compliance report and inspection.

The frequency of inspections is at your discretion, based on the types and amounts of materials handled at the facility, existing BMPs at the facility, degree of pollutant exposure to storm water, and any other factors that may be relevant (i.e., the age of the facility, etc.). However, a good practice is to always look at the general condition of the storm water system as part of a daily routine, such as while driving or walking around the depot.

Remember, you are the key!

If you notice a potential problem, take the steps to fix it! Keep the lines of communication open. At your monthly safety meetings address any concerns you may have about the current status of your SWPPP. If you see a situation that requires immediate action, act responsibly. Fix the problem or contact personnel who can.

2. COMPLETION OF THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Information for the report should be collected during the third quarter of each year (April through June). The completed form should be submitted to Chief Environmental Management Division (currently Steve Surface) by June 30 each year.

The following items are keyed to the numbers listed on the report form:

1. The evaluator should be the Pollution Prevention Team leader (see Table 3-1)

2. Describe any significant changes in depot commodity storage or operations that may have occurred during the past year.

3. List any incident that may have affected the quality of storm water runoff. Include issues from neighboring properties using the storm water drainage system, if known.

4. Complete a form for each Area of Concern. The intent is to document that the existing conditions and best management practices are still in place, or to document any changes over the past year.

5. Mention any other issues or recommendations relating to storm water runoff. Include knowledge of any issues relating to contamination of storm water runoff from non-DNSC property that may share the drainage system.

ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

DLA / DNSC SCOTIA DEPOT

Due annually by June 30. Use additional sheets if necessary.

1. Evaluator: _____ **Date:** _____

2. SITE CHANGES: Summary of changes in materials, storm water management, personnel, spills, etc. Note changes in the amount of pollutants discharged into storm water system from activities such as: outdoor storage activities, significant dust or particulate generating processes, loading/unloading operations, on-site waste disposal practices, vehicle and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, roadway and other maintenance.

3. INCIDENTS: Address compliance with the SWPPP, including normally allowed non-storm water discharges into the storm water system, such as water line flushing or air conditioning condensation; and any non-compliance issues, such as any spills, illicit connections or pollutants entering the system.

4. ADEQUACY OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Evaluate measures to reduce storm water runoff pollution and determine if measures are adequately and properly implemented. Are additional controls needed? Use a separate Evaluation Form for each Area of Concern.

5. OTHER ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Completed copies of this report, the evaluation form for each area of concern and the Spills and Leaks Form must be kept with the SWPPP. Copies must also be furnished to Chief Environmental Management Division.

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern A

Ferrochrome Stockpile

DNSC Scotia Depot

The purpose of this form is to document annually the pre-existing conditions at this area of concern and to document whether or not those conditions have changed.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space on page 2)
Pollutants of Concern	Chromium (total), Aluminum, Iron	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storage Type and Location	Ore piles stored on concrete pad located between buildings 505 and 506..	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Existing Storm Water Management Controls	Piles are stored uncovered on a concrete pad. Piles are contained with railroad ties.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Material Exposed to Storm Water Runoff?	Yes	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Visual Observations of Site Drainage	Runoff flows into storm water catchbasins with discharge to the Mohawk River.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Contamination Potential	Medium	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Best Management Practices In Place			
Good Housekeeping	Stored in a clean, well-maintained area.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal	No spills to the storm water system have occurred, and waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling	Storm drains are clearly marked	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use	Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern A - Ferrochrome Stockpile - DNSC Scotia Depot. Page 2 of 2

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space at bottom)
Illicit Discharge Connections	There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Street and Parking Lot Sweeping	Area is kept swept and free of debris.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Catchbasin and Ditch Cleaning	Catchbasins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Road Salting and Sanding	Use of salt around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Snow Removal	Snow from around the commodities should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

Additional Comments:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

This form completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Completed copies of this report, the Annual Site Compliance Report and the evaluation form for each area of concern must be kept with the SWPPP. Copies must also be furnished to Chief Environmental Management Division.

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern B

Fueling Station

DNSC Scotia Depot

The purpose of this form is to document annually the pre-existing conditions at this area of concern and to document whether or not those conditions have changed.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space on page 2)
Pollutants of Concern	Fuel products (gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene)	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storage Type and Location	Three (3) aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) east of Building 14.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Existing Storm Water Management Controls	ASTs have secondary containment and interstitial monitoring; spill kit is inside nearest building. Diesel and kerosene ASTs have overhead cover.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Material Exposed to Storm Water Runoff?	Yes	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Visual Observations of Site Drainage	Runoff flows into storm water catchbasins with discharge to the Mohawk River.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Contamination Potential	Low to Medium	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Best Management Practices In Place			
Good Housekeeping	A clean, well-maintained area.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal	No spills to the storm water system have occurred, and waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling	Storm drains are clearly marked	❑ Yes ❑ No	

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern B - Fueling Station - DNSC Scotia Depot. Page 2 of 2

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space at bottom)
Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use	Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Illicit Discharge Connections	There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Street and Parking Lot Sweeping	Area is kept swept and free of debris.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Catchbasin and Ditch Cleaning	Catch basins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Road Salting and Sanding	Use of salt around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Snow Removal	Snow from around the vicinity should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

Additional Comments:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

This form completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Completed copies of this report, the Annual Site Compliance Report and the evaluation form for each area of concern must be kept with the SWPPP. Copies must also be furnished to Chief Environmental Management Division.

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern C

Vehicle Maintenance

DNSC Scotia Depot

The purpose of this form is to document annually the pre-existing conditions at this area of concern and to document whether or not those conditions have changed.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space on page 2)
Pollutants of Concern	Vehicle maintenance activities and products (oil, anti-freeze, cleaners, etc.)	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storage Type and Location	Stored inside buildings, in manufacturer's original containers. Most maint-enance done inside building, occasionally outside.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Existing Storm Water Management Controls	Use of drip pans to catch spilled or leaked fluids; perform activities away from storm drains.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Material Exposed to Storm Water Runoff?	Potential exists	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Visual Observations of Site Drainage	Garage and driveway areas are kept clean. Runoff flows into storm water catchment basins with discharge to the Mohawk River.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Contamination Potential	Low	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Best Management Practices In Place			
Good Housekeeping	Stored in a clean, well-maintained area.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal	No spills to the storm water system have occurred, and waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling	Storm drains are clearly marked	❑ Yes ❑ No	

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern C - Vehicle Maintenance - DNSC Scotia Depot.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space at bottom)
Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use	Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Illicit Discharge Connections	There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Street and Parking Lot Sweeping	Area is kept swept and free of debris.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Catchbasin and Ditch Cleaning	Catchbasins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Road Salting and Sanding	Use of salt around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Snow Removal	Snow from around the vicinity should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

Additional Comments:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

This form completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Completed copies of this report, the Annual Site Compliance Report and the evaluation form for each area of concern must be kept with the SWPPP. Copies must also be furnished to Chief Environmental Management Division.

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern D

Solid Waste Bins (Dumpsters)

DNSC Scotia Depot

The purpose of this form is to document annually the pre-existing conditions at this area of concern and to document whether or not those conditions have changed.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space on page 2)
Pollutants of Concern	Solid waste (standard office and kitchen refuse)	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storage Type and Location	Solid waste bins (dumpsters) located west of Building #22	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Existing Storm Water Management Controls	No hazardous waste or chemicals of any kind to be placed in bins; lids to be closed at all times.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Material Exposed to Storm Water Runoff?	Yes	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Visual Observations of Site Drainage	Area around dumpsters is kept clean. Runoff flows into storm water catchment basins with discharge to the Mohawk River.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Contamination Potential	Low to Medium	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Best Management Practices In Place			
Good Housekeeping	Stored in a clean, well-maintained area.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal	No spills to the storm water system have occurred, and waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling	Storm drains are clearly marked	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use	Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT **Area of Concern D** - Solid Waste Bins- DNSC Scotia Depot. Page 2 of 2			
Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space at bottom)
Illicit Discharge Connections	There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Street and Parking Lot Sweeping	Area is kept swept and free of debris.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Catchbasin and Ditch Cleaning	Catchbasins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Road Salting and Sanding	Use of salt around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Snow Removal	Snow from around the vicinity should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

Additional Comments:_____

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This form completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Completed copies of this report, the Annual Site Compliance Report and the evaluation form for each area of concern must be kept with the SWPPP. Copies must also be furnished to Chief Environmental Management Division.

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern E

Zinc Storage Pad

DNSC Scotia Depot

The purpose of this form is to document annually the pre-existing conditions at this area of concern and to document whether or not those conditions have changed.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space on page 2)
Pollutants of Concern	Zinc	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storage Type and Location	Stacked metals stored on concrete pad	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Existing Storm Water Management Controls	Stacked zinc ingots are stored uncovered	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Material Exposed to Storm Water Runoff?	Yes	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Visual Observations of Site Drainage	Runoff flows into storm water catch basins that flow into the Mohawk River.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Contamination Potential	Medium	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Best Management Practices In Place			
Good Housekeeping	Stored in a clean, well-maintained area.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Spill Prevention and Proper Fluid Disposal	No spills to the storm water system have occurred, and waste fluids are not disposed in the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Storm Drain Inlet Marking or Stenciling	Storm drains are clearly marked	❑ Yes ❑ No	

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Area of Concern E- Zinc Storage Area - DNSC Scotia Depot.

Physical Characteristics	***Existing Status***	***Current Status the Same?***	**If "No", Add Comments, Explanations** (additional space at bottom)
Proper Herbicide and Pesticide Use	Applications are in compliance with DNSC Pest Management Plan.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Illicit Discharge Connections	There are no illicit discharge connections to the storm water system.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Street and Parking Lot Sweeping	Area is kept swept and free of debris.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Catchbasin and Ditch Cleaning	Catchbasins and ditches are free of debris and proper flow is maintained in ditches.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Road Salting and Sanding	Use of salt around storm water drainage pathways is minimized. Areas of sand application are kept clear of major accumulations.	❑ Yes ❑ No	
Snow Removal	Snow from around the vicinity should be removed to an area where it can melt and infiltrate into the ground.	❑ Yes ❑ No	

Additional Comments:_____

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This form completed by: _____

Signature: _____ _____ Date: _____

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